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Now, Sir, these are only suggestions of my own mind; the case is of importance: I would be advised. I may err in inoculating my children, in forbearing to do it I cannot. *I am*, &c. A

A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

[The above *country gentleman* does not seem to want any information. Suppose, however, in return to the query which concludes his first letter, *p.* 126. one should ask — Whether a father, by the law of nature, and by the divine law, may cause his child, in perfect health, and on dry ground, incapable of giving its own consent, to be conveyed to any distant part by sea? 'Tis certain that the child is hereby exposed to a greater danger than if he had not been so conveyed; and exposed, perhaps, not for the sake of securing life and health, but merely for the acquisition of conveniences.] B C

The following may, in some degree, serve as an Answer to the preceding Queries, tho' received before them. D

BENEFITS *arising from* INOCULATION.

1. INOCULATION does not only give us an opportunity of choosing good subjects, but consequently of refusing bad ones. We likewise have it in our power to take the most proper season in the year, and also to make all preparation known at present to be necessary, previous to the operation. E

2. In infants in general it produces so mild a kind of small-pox, that to very many their confinement is made so easy to them, as to have the appearance of being almost no distemper at all, being generally free from the secondary fever at the crisis. The like favourable circumstances are many times met with in adults.

3. 'Tis in some measure, though not fully proved, that they who have had the small-pox, and they who are never to have it in the natural way, can't be infected so as to receive it by inoculation. F

4. Whoever has had the small-pox by inoculation is no more liable to have it a second time, than they who have undergone the distemper in the natural way. G

5. In *Jan.* and *Feb.* 1750, I inoculated a woman (aged 24) twice, and thinking (if possible) to make the thing more secure, the second time, I made an incision in each arm, somewhat longer and deeper than usual, and put into each orifice a larger thread of cotton, wetted with matter from a natural variolous pustle; but neither operation produced the small-pox, nor hath she received it since by infection, notwithstanding she has been an assistant nurse to a lady under inoculation. H

5. No one that I ever heard of was either totally deprived of sight, or had so much as one eye taken away by the inoculated small-pox: it so seldom happening, that the confluent, or even the coherent sort, visit those under inoculation. Consequently, the face is rarely or never so violently seamed, scarred, and deeply pock-dinted, nor is the patient subject to a tedious, painful, and expensive sickness, as too many are in the natural way.

6. I believe the matter contained in a variolous pustle to be a simple uncompounded matter, and no ways blended or contaminated with any other distemperative humour, to which we are liable. So that nobody need to apprehend any fear that they should with the small-pox engraft any other kind of distemper.

7. 'Tis known by experience, that matter from the natural * confluent POCK is no more subject to produce the confluent kind by inoculation, than that which is taken from the distinct sort; and where the distinct is not to be had, the confluent may with safety be used.

8. The infectious quality of the matter will remain for weeks together, and serve the purpose of inoculation as certainly as when taken fresh. This I proved by inoculating a man with inoculated matter which I took from a child, and had kept by me one and thirty days, closely stopped in a vial. Perhaps it may be kept yet a much longer time.

9. According to † Dr *Jurin*'s calculation of the natural small-pox, including both sexes and all ages and constitutions, from 100 that have had it 18 have died, and only 1 in 91 by inoculation, allowing all that adversaries would have.

Since that time the practice of it is become much more general, and consequently we may suppose the nature of it to be better understood; and for this reason why may we not reasonably conclude, that the benefits accruing from it may be much more in favour of the inoculated, than when in its infancy‡. From the best estimate I can make, we have in this city inoculated about 100, and have not so much as lost one. And I believe it to be the general received opinion, throughout the kingdom, that not more than one out of one hundred dies by inoculation.

10. This circumstance gives reason to suppose, that if one hundred people (men, women, and children) promiscuously chose, are taken sick of the natural small-pox, 'tis certain, that from that number will die 18, which said one hundred people, had they been inoculated under the same care and attendance, 'tis likely the whole might have escaped; at most there would not have died more than one, which is a demonstrable appearance of seventeen lives being saved.

Now, I apprehend, that to save life is a common right not to be questioned; the method of doing it will be the point, and in the present case, whether an individual has not a

* FREWEN, *on Inoculation.* p. 22.

† JURIN'S *letter to Dr* Cotesworth, *p.* 17, 18. *printed* 1723.

‡ *This, in general, is the case at* London, *where, as the method of inoculating is reduced to the greatest simplicity imaginable, we seldom hear of any instance of ill success.*

right

right to expose himself, or to be exposed to the lesser evil to obtain the greater good, I am content should be left to the determination of any person but an *enthusiast*.

Norwich, *March* 5, 1752. NORVICUS.

To the Gentleman who signs ANTI-BERKELEY, p. 11, 12.

SIR,

I Did not expect to find so warm a declaration in favour of truth, immediately followed by an assertion which is not true. "When his lord-"ship, say you, first published the tract "I intend to animadvert upon, it ap-"pears that he had not yet subtilized "himself into the belief of the doctrine "he hath since maintained, *viz.* that "*there are no such things as external bo-"dies*." This assertion, sir, appears to be false, for in *sect.* 43, of the *principles of human knowledge*, his lordship declares that the obviating a plausible objection to that doctrine, gave birth to his *Essay towards a new theory of vision*, and in *sect.* 44, he tells us, that the external existence of tangible objects is supposed throughout that treatise for no other reason, but because it was beside his purpose to examine and refute that *vulgar error* in a discourse concerning *vision*.

The first position you attempt to refute is, that *distance is not a visible object*.—You distinguish distance into two sorts, *1st*, the distance of objects from the eye; *2dly*, their distance from each other: "the first of these is," you say, "not "visible, for the reason assigned by his "lordship, *because it is a line directed "endwise to the eye, and projected into a "point in the fund of the eye*. But then, "from this projection, you say, it fol-"lows that the second sort of distance "is a visible object; for if any one "point of an object be projected into "its representative point in the fund of "the eye, then all the points and parts "of an object must be so projected, "which points and parts form lines and "surfaces." I entirely agree with you that where one point only is visible, a line is not visible; but it does not seem to follow from thence, that where many points are visible a line or surface is visible. Whoever sees one brick only, does not see an house; but we are not therefore to conclude that he who sees many bricks, sees an house.—Towards the close of this paragraph you inform us, that "when either *nothing* intervenes "between two objects, or only such "matter or *objects* as are incapable of "reflecting the light, then these objects "seem to the eye to be separated from "each other by black dark intervals en-"tirely void of any visual sensation at "all," which is as if you had said — when either *nothing* intervenes between two objects, or something which is *invisible*, then the *visible* distance which intervenes between them is *invisible*, or void of all visual sensation. "Thus," say you, "were there no *atmosphere*, *in "a clear star-light night*, we should see "the stars upon a black instead of a blue "ground." You do well to insert the words *in a clear star-light night*; for tho' there were no *atmosphere*, yet if the night were *cloudy*, there might not be a *star* to be seen. You proceed to acquaint us, that, "supposing there were no at-"mosphere, if we should in the day-"time turn our backs to the sun and "look upwards to the zenith, we "should perceive nothing but darkness." What you say is wonderfully fine; we should, it seems, see *nothing*, but that we see *nothing*; but, pray Sir, why might we not, *if the day were clear*, see stars on an *invisible ground*? It is surely a mistake in you to imagine there are no stars over our *heads*, unless when the sun is under our *feet*. You put me very much in mind of your *fellow-labourer* T. D. According to the Bp of *Cloyne* the *minimum visibile of all animals is exactly equal*. You, sir, in order to prove him mistaken, tell us, that "there are "animals, whose whole bodies are far "less than the *minimum visibile* of a "man." I answer, if these bodies are *visibilia*, you are guilty of a *petitio principii*; but if you mean *tangibilia*, then what you say is impertinent and foreign to the purpose. Be so good as to explain this paragraph.

You, in the next and last place, attempt to prove (contrary to his lordship's doctrine) that the objects of *sight* and *touch* resemble each other; to which purpose you ask this question, "If there be "no similitude or likeness between *vi-"sible* and *tangible* objects, why do the "pictures on the eye of an ox resemble "the things we *see*?" I may be able to answer this question when you have informed me how the resemblance observable between the things we *see* is an argument that the objects of *sight* and *touch* resemble each other. I grant the pictures on the eye of the ox are like the things we *see*, but I deny them to be like the things we *feel*.

In order *more fully to prove a resemblance between the objects of sight and touch*, you tell us, "if a man, blind from his "birth, be made to see, he will *certain-*

"*ly*

Adapted to the Gregorian Account, *or* New Style.

Those mark'd with an Asterism, by J. C.

* *To know if it be* Leap Year.

LEAP Year is given, when four will divide
The cent'ries compleat, or odd years beside.

EXAMPLE *for* 1752.

4) 52 (0, Leap Year.
13

Example for 1800.

4) 18 (2, not Leap Year.
4

---

* *To find the* Dominical Letter.

Divide the cent'ries by 4; and twice what does remain
Take from 6; and then add to the number you gain
The odd years and their 4th; which dividing by 7;
What is left take from 7, and the letter is given.

EXAMPLE *for* 1752.

4) 17 (1
4 2
2
6
4
52
13 7
7) 69 (6
9 1=A.

By the Dominical Letter, *to find on what Day of the Week any Day of the Month will fall throughout the Year.*

At Dover Dwells George Brown, Esquire,
Good Christopher Finch, and David Frier.

EXAMPLE *for May* 9, 1752.

A being the Dominical Letter.

1 May = B = Monday.
7
8 = Monday.
1
9 = Tuesday.

To find the Golden Number, Cycle of the Sun, *and* Roman Indiction.

When 1, 9, 3, to the year have added been,
Divide by nineteen, twenty-eight fifteen:
By what remains each cycle's year is seen.

EXAMPLES *for* 1752.

1752 + 1 = 19) 1753 (92, 43 = 5 = G. N°.
1752 + 9 = 28) 1761 (62, 81 = 25 = Cy. S.
1752 + 3 = 15) 1755 (116, 25, 105 = 15 = R. Ind.

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* *A general Rule for the* Epact.

Let the cent'ries by 4 be divided; and then
What remains multiply'd by the number 17;
Forty three times the quotient, and 86 more
Add to that; and dividing by 5 and a score;
From 11 times the prime, subtract the last quote, you sought.
And rejecting the thirties, gives th' epact

EXAMPLE *for* 1752.

4) 17 (1
4 17
43
172
86
17
25) 275 (11
25

G. N°. = 5
11
55
11
30) 44 (1
14 = Epact.

---

* *To find the* Epact *till the Year* 1900.

The prime wanting one, multiply'd by 11,
And the thirties rejected, th' epact is given.

EXAMPLE. G. N°. = 5
1
4
11
30) 44 (1
14 = Epact.

---

* *To find Easter Limit, or the Day of the Pasc. Full Moon, from* Mar. 1, *inclusive.*

Add six to the epact, reject 3 times 10,
What's left take from 50, the limit you gain:
Which if 50, one less you must make it,
When 49 too, if prime's more than 11. and even

EXAMPLE.

Epact = 14
6
20
50
30 = Limit.

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To find Easter-Day.

If the letter and 4 from the limit you take,
And what's left from next number, which sevens will make;
Adding then to the limit what last does remain,
You the days from St David's to Easter obtain.

EXAMPLE. Limit = 30 A = 1
5 4
25 5
28 = next Sevens.
3
30 = Limit.
33 Days.
31 = March.
April 2 = Easter-Day.

To find the Age, or Change of the Moon.

Janus 0, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
8, 8, 10, 10, these to the epact fix,
The sum, bate 30, to the month's day add,
Or take from 30, age, or change, is had.

EXAMPLE. March 10, 1752.
Ep. = 14
1 = N° of the Month.
15
10 = Day of the Month.
30 25 Days = Moon's Age.
15
15 March = Change.

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* *To find the time of the* Moon's *coming to the South, and of High Water at* London-Bridge.

Four times the Moon's age, if by 5 you divide,
Gives the hour of her southing: add 2 for the tide.

EXAMPLE. Moon's Age = 9 Days.
4
5)36(7 H.
1
12 M. = 1/5 H.
7 H. 12 M. p. m. = Southing.
2
9 12 = High-Water.

[Having printed the foregoing rules, for the author's *private* use, as long since as before last *Easter*, and one *Hawkins* having reprinted and published it in an injurious manner, we have liberty to insert it correct, for the use of the *public*.]

Account of the Weather continued.

BAROMETER.

Highest 30. 1/10 the 11th, Wind East.
Lowest 29. 1/10.
Greatest variation in one day 3/10
Common station 29. 9.

THERMOMETER.

Highest 63. Lowest 49. 30th ult. w. N.
Greatest variation in one day, from 55 to 61. the 13th Wind N. E.
Common station 55.

The conclusion of the last month was B wet, cloudy, cold, with high winds; the beginning of this was more temperate, the weather mostly fair and clear, with showers sometimes intervening, and continued so till towards the end of this month.

The mercury in both instruments has C been remarkably steady, the season of the year considered, the sensible changes more moderate than usual; and if the article of small-pox had not swelled the weekly accounts considerably, it would have appeared to have been, as D in reality it was, a healthy time, scarce any thing like an epidemical disease occurring in this period.

To the hints already given relative to the affair of inoculation, by several correspondents, it may not be amiss to add, that if the thread charged with the variolous matter, is put into a moist phial and kept there some time, it will grow A mouldy, and in this state seem to lose its infecting quality; care should therefore be taken to have the phial dry, and the thread not very moist when it is put into it, otherwise the operation may fail of success.

MR URBAN,

THE present animosities between the *Jesuits* and *Janfenists* in *France*, as they have excited the curiosity of the public, are become a frequent subject of conversation; but the dispute between the two sects is so little known, that some have affirm'd it to be, whether the Pope or the *French* King is supreme head of the *Gallican* Church; others, that it arose from the late tax on the revenues of ecclesiastics; and some that it was produced by a bull, called *Unigenitus*, from a passage in sacred scripture beginning with that word; the following summary, therefore, will probably contribute

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Mr URBAN, Chelmsford, *March* 16.

I Have for many years been a reader of your uſeful and entertaining Magazines, and 'tis with pleaſure I ſaw propoſals for obſervations in phyſic and ſurgery. (See vol. xxi. p. 308.)—*In* November *Magazine*, p. 497. *Dr* Wall, *of* Worceſter, *gives an account of his ſucceſsful method of cure in the ulcerated ſore throat, and likewiſe mentions the uſe of the bark in the ſmall pox, which the following caſe will ſufficiently prove.—In the next month Dr* Cameron, *of the ſame place, ſhews the great uſe of the bark in the meaſles, and 'tis not to be doubted but its ſervice in medicine will ſtill farther appear.*

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

B. PUGHE, Surgeon.

IN *December* laſt I was ſent for to a young gentleman aged 27, ſtrong and healthful, complexion ſanguine, had lived very free for ſome months paſt, was taken on the 25th with all the uſual ſymptoms of the confluent ſmall pox, as pains in the back, violent retchings, looſeneſs, &c. On the 27th, which was the day I was ſent for, the ſmall pox appeared on his face, his pulſe was quick, rather low. I ordered him powders with pulv. è chel. Cancr. Sperm. Ceti, Coccinel. & Croci, with a julep of ſyr. Papav. err. aq. Cin. ſ. Alex. ſ. and ſpt. Lavend. the Decoct. alb. for common drink. The 28th, his pulſe more regular, but low, the pox appeared very full, the ſame medicines were continued, he began to ſpit. The 29th complained very much of a foreneſs in his throat, and a difficulty in ſwallowing, his pulſe very quick and low, an univerſal efflorescence, a violent cough, ſpit plentifully, had two looſe ſtools; I ordered the decoct. Coccin. Full. to be taken every three hours, the decoct. pectoral. for common drink, an infuſion of S. Ptiſſiliæ, Cydon. mel. Roſar. & Tinct. nigr. to be uſed as a gargle very often, and now and then to ſwallow a ſpoonful (the tongue, mouth, and fauces being very foul) Spirit. Nitr. D. in every thing he took, the Lohoch rubr. Fuller. a tea-ſpoonful often, was very delirious this evening; the nurſes not being able to keep him in bed, he took the following opiate; Syr. è Mecon. ℥ſs. laud. l. Syd. gut. xxv. aq. alex. ſ. ℥iſs. m. The 30th, kept on with the ſame medicines, had one looſe ſtool, this evening one gr. of opium, pulſe more regular. 31. The ſame medicines continued, ſpit plentifully, pulſe much as the preceding day, the opiate at night. *January* 1. The ſame medicines, pulſe pretty good, ſpit plentifully, the pock looked tolerably well; this evening very delirious, very little ſwelling of the face, opiate at night. *Jan.* 2. pulſe much as the day before, very delirious, one looſe ſtool, ſpit plentifully, medicines continued, opiate at night. 3. Pulſe very quick and low, very delirious, ſpitting kept up, I ordered draughts, with Lap. Contrayerv. confect. cardiac. Camph. & Sal C.C. this night opium gr. ij. 4. Pulſe quick and low, in the evening began to intermit, frequent rigours, what little ſwelling there was in the face began to ſink; I added muſk and ambergris, of each gr. 5. to each draught, which were taken every four hours; applied blifters to the arms, thighs, legs, and feet; very delirious, ſpit but little, and that tough, and raiſed with difficulty, added ſome acet. Scillit. to his gargle, opiate gr. ij. morning and evening. 5. Pulſe quick, low, and intermitted very much, face quite ſunk, the puſtules all looked of a ſnowy whiteneſs, hard and tough; having no ſtool ſince the 2d in the evening, I ordered ſome manna, of which he took two ounces, but did not anſwer; in the evening I ordered a glyſter, had four or five looſe ſtools, very delirious, the pulſe not to be felt. 6. Early this morning, to my great ſurprize, heard he was alive, found him much as I left him laſt night, examined the blifters, which had taken no effect, came in the evening, and upon examining his face thought the puſtules had a very odd uncommon appearance. I pulled out a lancet, and upon dividing the tough ſkin of the puſtule, I found, to my great ſurprize, a black ſpot at the bottom, as though it had been cauteriſed with a hot iron. I opened ſeveral on the arms and legs, and found them all the ſame; I divided the eſcar with the point of my lancet, and found it very ſuperficial: this convinced me of an univerſal tendency towards a mortification, and notwithſtanding I expected every hour to be his laſt, from the great ſucceſs I have ſeen from the bark, in many repeated inſtances in mortifications, (and the great regard I had for my patient) I was determined to try the bark; an intermitting thread pulſe ſcarce to be felt, ſpitting quite gone, the hands and feet never ſwelled at all. I ſat up with him this night, and got down all the following mixture, a ſpoonful at a time, Pulv. Cort. Peruv. ℥ſs. Mithrid. Confect. Cardiac. ana ℥ij. Pulv. Serp. Virg. ℥i. Aq. Alex. ſ. lbſs. M. a catching of the tendons, a fumbling and feeling of the bed-cloaths, and ſtarting up, at times, all night. 7. Was much the ſame in every reſpect, all this day; I got down another mixture, examined the eſcars this evening, found them much harder but no deeper, the pulſe conſiderably ſtronger, but intermitted, tendons ſtarting as much as ever, very delirious, could not be kept in bed, I gave him 2 gr. of opium, in two hours was obliged to give him two grs. more, lay quiet for eight or ten hours. 8. Continued much the ſame all this day, the whole puſtules now turned quite black: When I came in the evening, the nurſe told me ſhe had been vaſtly ſurprized, that ſhe had found corruption on ſeveral places in the bed; it was with great pleaſure I heard it, and immediately began to examine the blifters, which had not been looked at but once ſince applied. I found a large quantity of good matter under each blifter, kept on with his bark mixture, at night was obliged to give him four gr. more of opium. 9. This morning was now and then ſenſible for a minute, complained of a violent darting pain in his head, his pulſe was hard and rather full, ſtill intermitted, tendons catched a little, I took away about eight ounces of blood, which was very bad, he coughed very much, raiſed but little, I now ordered the Decoct. Coccin.

Coccin. with Sperm. Ceti, and a pectoral linctus, his bark mixture every six hours, no opiate this night. 10. He raised by coughing very plentifully all this day, his pulse rather better, seldom sensible, no opiate. 11. When sensible complained much of his head, pulse quicker and lower, at times still intermitted, I ordered a blister for the whole head, saline draughts, with Confect. Cardiac. the bark and tincture of Valerian, an infusion of Valerian. Serpent. and Mithrid. this evening had several loose stools which I was obliged to stop. 12. All this day pulse much better, seldom sensible. 13. This morning quite sensible, the head blister discharged greatly, the others still kept running, continued the medicines. 14. Had a good night, his pulse easy and quiet. 15. Complained this morning of the strangury, in all other respects much better, the black pustules all scaling off, he kept to a decoction of the bark with Elix. Vitr. for some time, and asses milk; and at this time is quite recovered.

P. S. *I have often wished that the gentlemen belonging to the Small-pox Hospital at* London, *would try the* Hungarian *method of warm bathing in the Small-pox, as mentioned in your Magazine for* 1748, p. 15, *and* 16, *and let the public know their success, as it must be of infinite service, if it answers what is there said of it, because practitioners in the country are not allowed to try experiments; pity it is that so many of your useful observations are taken so little notice of. Why will the inhabitants of* Great Britain *risk their lives with this most dreadful, shocking disease, when they may, almost to a certainty, escape it with eyes and features, I mean by Inoculation.*

An Account of the Tombs of the ancient Indians *of* Quito *in* Peru, *and of the Curiosities found therein.*

THE bodies of the dead have been disposed of in various manners, by different nations, and in different ages of the world. Sometimes they have been burnt, and sometimes buried in the earth: some have shewn their affection by embalming and preserving them, and ranging them round the walls of their apartments, as the moderns do their family pictures; and others have thought they honoured the dead by throwing their bodies to be devoured by wild beasts. The *Indians* had a method almost peculiar to themselves: They may be said to have buried their dead above ground, and to have made the body serve for part of the materials of its own monument.

A proper place being pitched upon, they laid the body of the deceased upon the ground, and having laid a large quantity of stones round it, they threw over it a sort of a rude arch formed of stones and clay, and then heaped earth upon the whole, 'till they had raised a considerable hillock over the body.

These sepulchral monuments, or artificial hills, the *Indians* called *Guacas*: In form they resemble a truncated elliptical cone. They are generally from 18 to 23 yards high, the transverse diameter of the base from 47 to 58 yards, and the conjugate somewhat less; but some there are of much larger dimensions.

These Guacas were raised by the joint labour of all the relations, friends, and acquaintance of the deceased; the magnitude of the monument therefore was always proportionable to the character, the dignity, or the wealth of the deceased; and the sepulchral hills of the great Caciques, whose vassals were numerous, were much loftier than those of private men.

Throughout the whole kingdom of *Quito* the Guacas are very frequent, but the plains in the neighbourhood of the town of *Cayambe* are full of them. In these plains formerly stood one of the largest *Indian* temples, all the adjacent ground was therefore esteemed sacred, and the kings and great lords of *Quito* chose to have their bodies deposited there, and after their example all the neighbouring people pitched upon the same ground for the same purposes, which is the reason why the Guacas are more numerous there than in any other part of the country.

It was a custom among the ancient *Indians* to bury with the dead their most precious moveables and favourite utensils, as well those which were made of gold, as those which were of copper, stone, or clay. The knowledge of this practice hath excited either the curiosity or covetousness of the present *Spanish* inhabitants, and tempted them to open a great many of the Guacas. In most of them are only found the skeleton of the person there interred, the earthen vessels out of which he drank his *Chicha*, and which the *Indians* call *Guaqueros*, some copper hatchets, and mirrors or specula, made of *Inga*-stone, things of small value in themselves, but great curiosities, and worthy of esteem on account of their antiquity, and as being testimonies of the progress which the ancient *Indians* had made in the manual arts. But some have been opened out of which very valuable pieces of gold have been taken. About the year 1740, there was one opened in the plain of *Pesillo*, near the town of *Cayambe*, in which were found a great many pieces of wrought gold; and very lately a Dominican friar opened

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Mr URBAN,

I Beg the favour of you to return my thanks to your correſpondent for the preſcription he communicated in your *Mag. p.* 5. I do aſſure you, I have found it, in a very *extenſive* pariſh, to which I bear relation, of very ſingular ſervice. I doubt not, but it will be ſo *univerſally*. It is a general objection againſt a *medicine* (and that too very juſtly) that *palato non multum adblanditur* [it is unpalatable]; and perhaps thoſe who *compound* medicines, ſtudy *that* particular much leſs than they ought: but in the whole *materia medica*, there is not a more delightful medicine, or of a finer flavour, equally pleaſant to the infant and the adult, warm, friendly, and grateful to the ſtomach.

P. S. I beg leave to ſubjoin a query. St *Peter* ſays (ſpeaking of the holy ſcriptures) that there are ſome paſſages *hard to be underſtood* 2 *Pet.* iii. 16. I would aſk whether the following expreſſion *John* viii. 22. is to be reckon'd among the Τὰ δυσνόητα?—"Will he *kill* himſelf, becauſe he ſays, whither I go, ye cannot come?" Or, Whether there be not a miſtake in the *Greek*, as ἀποκτενεῖ *kill*, inſtead of ἀποξενοῖ *baniſh*? What ſhould ſeem to give *countenance* to ſuch a ſuppoſition is a parallel place, where the people make this reply to *Jeſus*, when he ſaid unto 'em, "whither I go, ye cannot come." What, ſay they, will he *baniſh* himſelf? will he go to the diſperſed among the gentiles? will he depart hence and become a teacher to *them*?

Sutton, *March* 29, 1752. *I am yours, &c.* J. E.

Mr URBAN,

HOrace tells us ſomewhere that *Homer* took a nap now and then; the critics aſſure us 'twas when he wrote his *Odyſſey*, and *Macrobius* will tell you the very time he had his night-cap on. That he wore the aforeſaid night-cap, when he wrote the Βατραχομυομαχία, or *battle of the frogs and mice*, is evident to me from the following paſſages, which I ſhall tranſlate for the benefit of the modern critics.

Μῦς ποτε δι᾽ψαλέος γαλέης κίνδυνον ἀλύξας,
Πλησίον ἐν λίμνῃ ἀπαλὸν προσέδηκε γένειον,
Ὕδατι τερπόμενος μελιηδέϊ· τόνδε κατείδε
ΛΙΜΝΟΧΑΡΙΣ πολύφημος, ἔπος τ᾽ ἐφθέγξατο τοῖον·
"Ξεῖνε, τίς εἶ; πόθεν ἦλθες ἐπ᾽ ᾠόνας;"—

A thirſty mouſe, who fled from fatal gripe
Of fierce *Grimalkin*, in the neighb'ring lake,
Pleas'd with the grateful coolneſs of the wave,
His downy whiſkers dipt; him ſoon perceiv'd
The loud *Limnocharis*, and thus accoſts:
Whence, and what art thou, ſtranger, &c.

Now, Mr *Urban*, would not a critic of leſs ſagacity than you or I, ſcratch his pate for an emendation, or an excuſe for his favourite author, when he hears the name of this very identical frog *Limnocharis* within leſs than half a dozen lines is chang'd to *Phyſignathus*?

"Εἰμὶ δ᾽ ἐγὼ βασιλεὺς ΦΥΣΙΓΝΑΘΟΣ,
ὃς κατὰ λίμνην
"Τιμῶμαι."——

"In me behold the monarch of the lake
"The great *Phyſignathus*."——

If you, dear *Syl*, or any of your ingenious correſpondents will ſatisfy this critical ſcruple of mine, and tell me whether 'tis "Homer *nods, or I that dream*", you will much oblige

Yours, &c.
INTERROG. QUERY.

Mr URBAN,

AS there are very few, who eſcape having the ſmall pox ſooner or later in life, and as very terrible conſequences too often attend the being ſeiz'd with it in the natural way, 'tis no wonder that moſt people, who have not yet had it, live in continual apprehenſions thereof, or that the great and evident advantages of inoculating young perſons ſhould have ſo univerſally recommended, and ſo firmly eſtabliſh'd that practice, that, probably, it will never be laid aſide, 'till ſome eaſier, ſafer, and equally certain method be diſcovered. Tho' ſuch a diſcovery, may, at firſt, ſeem a thing rather to be wiſhed than hoped for, yet, I flatter myſelf that an accident which happen'd ſome years ago in my practice, and the experiments which I have ſince made in conſequence of the hint thereby given me, may, in ſome meaſure, contribute, if not lead directly to it.

In the year 1747 I inoculated a young gentleman in *Maryland*, aged about 20 years; I made a ſlight inciſion about an inch in length on the belly of the biceps muſcle, in it I laid the lint replete with variolous matter, cover'd it with a digeſtive pledget, then bound them on with a roller: When I went afterwards to look at his arm, (the roller being too ſlack) the pledget and lint had moved to the ſide of the arm oppoſite the place it had been applied to. The inciſion was but little diſcolour'd, but the part the lint lay on was inflam'd and full of red pimples; I was afraid the

the gentleman would not have taken the infection, but we were more fortunate than I expected, for he had the fever, eruptions, &c. at the usual times. As he had but thirty odd pustules in all, he went thro' the different stages of the disorder without the least threatning symptom.

This induced me to try if I could communicate the distemper without making any incision; that is, by applying the infected lint to the arm, and confining it on by an adhesive plaister. The few instances wherein I tried this method, were on children, and always with success. The absorbent vessels, I believe, in young subjects especially, will always take in a sufficient quantity of the matter to contaminate the whole mass of the circulating fluids; tho' the pores obstructed by the scaly incrustations of the *materia perspirabilis* in adults may in some measure prevent the disorder from being communicated by contact; yet friction, as the ingenious Dr *Parsons* rightly observed to me in mentioning it to him, will easily remove that obstacle; by this means we may clear the cuticle at pleasure, and the warmth induced by friction will dilate the mouths of the absorbent vessels, and produce an afflux of juices to the part, so as to imbibe a quantity of variolous matter sufficient to effect the purpose. If this method, should on trial, generally succeed, as I believe it will, it has the advantage of inoculation in two particulars; the first is inconteſtable, as by this method the child is not frightned by the lancet, &c. which to them is ever very terrifying. The second advantage that I suppose in communicating the disorder by contact is, the patient will have all the symptoms much milder: For the lint absorbs all the heterogeneous matter in the open'd pustule, which, by inoculation, is all together commixt with the blood; but by this method none but the finest and best digested matter can be taken up by the introductory vessels, while the undigested, fæculent particles are left incrustated on the surface: And as the effects must ever correspond with the cause, the patients who are infected by contact, as they receive the disorder from the purest particles of the matter, must *cæteris paribus* have the distemper much milder.

I am sensible that some surgeons imagine one benefit of inoculating is, that the wound serves as an issue to drain off from the constitution part of the morbific matter; but tho' they make very deep wounds for this purpose, yet sometimes they miss their aim, from a sudden flow of blood, which washes out all the variolous matter; and from the few observations I have been able to make, those who have had the disorder communicated by a deep wound, generally have it worse than others by a superficial scratch,

I know in malignant disorders the least critical discharge from the eye, nose, ear, &c. often saves the patient's life; but this discharge is of a most malign and poisonous quality, & perhaps has given rise to the above supposition; but before this opinion should be establish'd in practice, some espousers of it should prove that the variolous discharge from the ulcer is likewise of a preternatural and noxious quality; for the trifling quantity, especially when proper evacuations have been premised, cannot be of much service, But as the contrary is evident, and this discharge is of the same nature with the matter that fills up the pustules, it appears that this supposition is *inter errores hypothetica les.*—If we consider how many various medicaments when applied to the skin readily pervade the pores and mix with the juices, perhaps it may remove some prejudices against this new method of communicating the small pox by contact. Thus oyl of turpentine, rubbed on any part, soon gives evident tokens of its being mixt with the juices, by causing the urine to have a violet smell: So likewise in the *semicupium* a good deal of the water is taken up by the relaxed orifices of the introductory vessels, and carry'd into the constitution so as to increase the quantity of urine in the patient. But the common method of raising a salivation by mercurial unction is a very sufficient proof of conveying bodies *ab extra* into the vascular system, and the alkalescent juices of well digested variolous matter, are, in all probability, as much divided and attenuated as even the globules of mercury. Perhaps the thicker matter is similar to that discharged from common ulcers, and serves to keep the volatile, contaminating particles from flying off, as the *terebinthina veneta* in the *emplastrum anodynum* confines the volatile spirits of the *sal ammoniac*, or as the viscous particles of yest keep together the more volatile and fermenting particles of that liquor. Tho' 'tis improbable that the thicker particles of matter in a pocky pustule, are in themselves possest of an infec-

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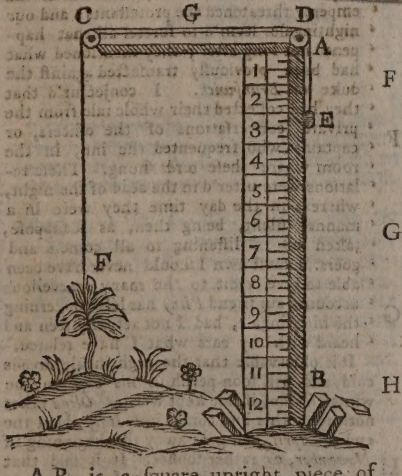
infectious quality, yet it seems reasonable that the gross, inactive matter only differs from the contaminating particles in a greater or lesser degree of spiritualization; so in a pustule there are all the intermediate degrees, between a gross inactive matter, and a highly alkalescent spiritualized miasma; and when it is laid together in an incision made for inoculation, some of the intermediate particles, not sufficiently volatilized, may likewise contaminate the juices much to the prejudice of the patient. That the venereal taint cannot be communicated by contact, is evident from surgeons daily dressing pocky patients without any bad consequence; yet 'tis known that dogs will receive it by inoculation; therefore if the persons juices, from whom the matter is taken, should be tainted with a venereal or scrophulous virus, those taints would more probably be communicated by inoculation than by contact, and bring on most dreadful symptoms; such symptoms, as well as the unmanageable ulcers that are often the consequence of inoculation, might be prevented by communicating the disorder by contact. Upon the whole, contact has so many, and such evident advantages over inoculation, if it should be found to take place universally, that I think it needless to say any more in its behalf. *I am, Sir, Yours, &c.*

R. BROOKE.

An INSTRUMENT *for measuring the Growth of* PLANTS.



A B, is a square upright piece of wood graduated. G, an horizontal piece, at whose ends are fixed two small pullies C D, over which passes a fine silk thread, at whose end E hangs a little weight; the other end F being tyed to the top of the plant, as represented in the figure. Let the end B of the upright piece be secured with wedges against the efforts of the wind. To find the daily increase of the plant, observe at what division the weight E rests at first, and then how many divisions it has descended the next day, or any number of days afterwards; and thus you may determine how such and such weather affects the growth of a plant, and how quick one plant advances in respect of others.

Traité du ROSSIGNOL; contenant la maniere de le prendre au filet, de le nourrir facilement en cage, & d'en avoir le chant pendant tout l'année. Accompagné de remarques utiles & curieuses, avec figures; a *Paris* 1751.

A Treatise on the NIGHTINGALE; *containing the Art of catching, feeding, and keeping him in Song the whole Year; interspersed with useful and curious Remarks, and illustrated with Cuts.*

EXTRACT. I.

THE nightingale has from all antiquity been allowed the first rank among song birds. He is somewhat less, tho' longer than a sparrow: far from a beautiful bird, and weighs hardly an ounce. His bill is long and flexible, of a darkish colour; and when open discovers a wide orange colour'd throat. The eyes are full and lively; the feathers of the head, neck, and back fallow; the wings and especially the tail somewhat brighter; the throat, breast and belly of a light ash-colour; the legs long, and the claws slender. The hen much resembles the cock, but is a little more upon the ash-colour, as are also the young ones. This bird affects solitude, is wild and timorous, and it seems the effect of this natural fearfulness that he often jerks his tail. The most celebrated authors on birds mention no more than one species of nightingales, but the fanciers tell us of no less than three; (1) the mountain nightingale, being the smallest of all; (2) the middle-siz'd field nightingale; (3) the water nightingale, which frequents the banks of rivers, and is the biggest, stoutest, and best songster; for that will sing eight months in the year, whereas the others sing no more than three at most. However the best connoisseurs hold that there is but one species of nightingale, in which there is a variety of size, shape, and colour, as in the goldfinch, and more especially in the canary-bird. They say that the nightingale which frequents rivers has a moister throat, and therefore not so loud as those which keep in dry places; but that good ones may be found in all places. *Pliny*, the naturalist, elegantly describes the harmony of the nightingale, and later writers thought they could not do better than copy him. It is a matter of admiration

with

with all of them that so strong and loud a sound should proceed from so small a body. One of the greatest pleasures the country affords is to listen to the plaintive melody of the nightingale amidst the zephyrs, the echos, and the groves. So great a master is he of his voice that no man living can vie with him; he runs through all the tones from the base to the treble; in a word he is by nature a musician, and alone can fill all the parts of a concert, and that in a manner so masterly that it is no less difficult to imitate his song than to reduce it to score, as the learned father *Kircher* once attempted. So flexible is his throat, and such the compass of his voice, as nearly to reach three octaves, and sometimes, more; and tho' he is at all times agreeable, yet is his harmony displayed to the best advantage in the dead of the night. The nightingale is naturally the most jealous of all the feathered kind, and for this reason you never find two nightingales or their nests near one another; nor do they ever form themselves into companies, as other birds do, at the season of their passage. *Aristotle*, *Pliny*, and *Elian* affirm that at the return of the spring the nightingale sings continually night and day for a whole fortnight, after which his song abates considerably of its variety, spirit, and harmony. *Julius Scaliger* adds, that towards autumn he sings so differently from what he did in the spring that you would hardly think him the same bird. When the young are hatched, the cock sings no more or but little, being occupied in feeding them, or in keeping company with his beloved hen. *Olina* in his treatise of singing birds, and most of the fanciers, say that the young ones taken in the nest and brought up in a cage, without ever hearing the cock or hen, come to sing full as well as wild ones, nature instructing them in their peculiar song; but experience has taught me the contrary, and *Gesner* says that if they are taken before they have stay'd long enough, to have learned their lesson from their parents they never will sing so well as others. The new *Maison Rustique* also informs us, that those taken about the latter end of *August* or the beginning of *September*, having been acquainted with the song of the cock, are greatly preferable to those brought up from the nest, which have each a particular song. All persons are agreed as to the ravishing melody of this bird. But *Aldrovandus*, that great naturalist, who has given us the history of the nightingale in no less than twenty seven folio pages, speaks of an odd fellow who was so disgusted at the musick of this songster as to cut down all the trees in his neighbourhood to drive them away, when at the same time he was greatly enamoured with the croaking of frogs.

Nightingales take great care of their young, the old cocks instruct them in singing, who listen to him with much attention, and repeat his lesson. There is something of the miraculous in what *Gesner* relates as communicated to him in a letter from a friend, of unquestionable veracity, which runs thus:

'As I understand you are writing upon birds, I shall say something to you of the faculty of the nightingale to mimic human conversation which is really wonderful, yet true, though it may perhaps to you seem almost incredible. I heard it however with my own ears at the last diet of *Ratisbonne*. Happening to lodge at the *Golden Crown Inn* in 1546, my landlord had three nightingales, each in a separate cage. I was afflicted with the stone, which kept me awake. About midnight when all was still I was astonish'd to hear two nightingales prattling together in the *German* language, and relating what they had heard in the day time. Two of these birds were not above ten foot from my bed, at the farthest, but the third was too far off for me to distinguish what he said. I was quite amaz'd to hear how those two birds discours'd without the least confusion. Among other matters they told two stories which lasted till day light: And all so just both in point of grammar and pronunciation, that it were impossible to imagine any such thing could be. I ask'd my landlord if the string of their tongues had been cut? he answer'd no, as did all the family. For my own part, as I was forc'd to lie whole nights awake, I eagerly listened to the contestations of those little animals, and ever with new surprize. One of their conversations turned upon the drawer and his wife, who refused to follow him to the wars; for, as I understood from the nightingales, the fellow had endeavour'd to persuade his wife to leave her service, and follow the army, in hopes of booty; but she would not comply, but chose to stay at *Ratisbonne* or go to *Nuremberg*. This was a long and private debate which had pass'd out of the hearing of the master, and was repeated very exactly by the nightingales, not omitting some indecent expressions. The other history related to the wars, with which the emperor threatened the protestants; and our nightingales seem'd to foretel all that happened not long after; they mentioned what had been previously transacted against the duke of *Brunswick*. I conjectur'd that they had collected their whole tale from the private conversations of the officers, or captains who frequented the inn, in the room where these birds hung. These relations were utter'd in the dead of the night, whereas in the day time they were in a manner silent, being then, as I suppose, taken up in listening to all comers and goers. I must own I should never have been able to give credit to the many marvellous accounts our friend *Pliny* has left concerning the nightingale, had I not actually seen and heard with my ears what I have related.'

It is observable that the nightingale dreads cold, and will soon perish in his cage in the winter season, if not kept warm. *Olina* takes notice that this bird comes into *Italy* about the end of *April*, and goes away the beginning of *November*, or rather sooner. It is said that there are no nightingales in *Ireland*, nor in *Holland*, and that if they are transported thither they die; but this is not true: nor is that opinion more so that the nightingale sings

not

Albany] What's the matter, sir?
Lear] I'll tell thee—Life and death, I am a-sham'd [thus;
That thou hast pow'r to shake my manhood
That these hot tears, which break from me perforce,
Should make thee worth them. Blasts and fogs upon thee,
Th' untented woundings of a father's curse
Pierce ev'ry sense about thee.

I cannot sufficiently admire *Lear*'s struggles with his own choleric humour, his seeming desire of restraining it, and the force with which it resists his endeavours, and flies out into rage and imprecations. To quote instances of half the beauties were to copy speeches from every scene, where *Lear* either is *with* his daughters or talking *of* them. To the play itself therefore I refer your readers, not doubting but they will, by looking over it attentively, be highly entertained.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. A. B.

The true Length of the Year determined by Scripture data, in Imitation of the Rev. Mr John Kennedy.

1 = the *Hutchinsonian Elohim*, 1st in order
6 = the *Hexameron*, 2d in order
5 = *Pentateuch*, 3d and last in order
} regard to time.

365 = the position altered = the years of *Enoch* = the days in a year.

Now for the odd hours.

Divide 365 by 70 = *Anni ætatis humanæ.*

70)365(5 hours
350
15

For the minutes.

Cube the remainder 15, add the number of the books of *Moses* to the units and tens, and divide, as before, by 70.

15 × 15 × 15 = 3375
55
70)3430(49 minutes
28
63
63
00

There being no remainder the year cannot exceed or fall short of 365 days 5 hours 49 minutes, which is the true *Mosaic Shanah*, or solar revolution. X. X.

Remarks on Dr Some's *case of receiving the* Small-pox *by* INOCULATION, *impartially considered.* See Dec. Mag. for 1750, p. 531.

DR SOME advances some specious arguments for the *practice of inoculation* for the *small-pox*, considered in a religious view; but as I apprehend that he is mistaken in a point or two, and carries things too far, and it is of some consequence to the public that the subject be set in a true light, in this view, I have taken the freedom to make some remarks thereon.

That part of Dr *S*'s answer to the first objection against *inoculation*, where he says, *Nor can we by this practice be said to bring a distemper upon ourselves, which we might otherwise never have had, but rather to eradicate a disease which lies latent in the body*, I apprehend to be rather vague and fallacious; for it's very well known that many persons never have the *small-pox* at all, and how is it demonstrable that they never would take it had they been *inoculated?* That some subjects have not the *disease* in consequence of *inoculation* is true, but is this an undeniable proof that these subjects are incapable of having the *disease?* Does *inoculation* never fail in subjects capable of taking the *small-pox*, or where the *disease* lies latent in the body? And how does this appear? by what irrefragable proofs is it supported? Does the want of success in these operations infer such a superior skill in the animal œconomy, as to enable the operators to pronounce dogmatically, that there is no latent matter for the *disease* in the bodies of such patients? Shall negative assertions in such cases pass for demonstration? or is any thing short of demonstration sufficient to support what Dr *S*— hath above advanced?

Have the sons of *Æsculapius* agreed or proved, that the *small-pox* arises from a peccant matter originally latent in the body, which is brought into act, or put into motion, by the infection's being communicated in the *natural way*, or by *inoculation*, and not from a mere corruption of the natural juices or fluids of the human body, brought on by one of these two causes? Is it not then begging the question to say, *If the disease lies not latent in the body, no eruption will be produced by* inoculation? Without proving this knotty point, I think we may safely be allowed to say, that some persons, by *inoculation*, bring a *distemper* upon themselves, which they might otherwise never have had.

Besides I have read of instances where the *small-pox* hath been taken in the *natural way* and proved mortal, even after the same patients had had it by *inoculation*: as well as that some have been *inoculated* more than once before the effect has appeared. Now the first instances prove that *inoculation* doth not always eradicate the *disease*, which nevertheless, according to Dr *S*—, *lies latent in the body.* And if some have the *small-pox* in the *natural way*, after having had it by *inoculation*, why, on the contrary, may not some that have it by *inoculation* be said to bring a *distemper* upon themselves, which they might otherwise never have had? especially since the latter instances, where *inoculation* does not succeed but upon repeated trials, manifest, that *inoculation* does not always give the *distemper* where yet it is asserted to lie latent in the body; for if it do not lie latent, Dr *S.* says *no eruption will be produced by* inoculation.

If then *inoculation* does not always give the *distemper*, nor eradicate it where it yet lies latent in the body, is it not as demonstrable, that a person who has the *small-pox* latent in the body may, notwithstanding, escape having the *distemper* in the *natural way*, in any other than this latent manner, *i. e.* none at all; and likewise that some persons may, by *inoculation*, bring a *distemper* upon themselves

selves which they might otherwise not have had; as that where there is no eruption upon *inoculation*, no *disease* lies latent in the body? Do not the instances referred to prove the non-success of *inoculation* in giving the *small-pox* to be no demonstration against *inoculation* bringing a *distemper* upon persons who might otherwise never have had it?

Again, I would ask the most sanguine advocates for *inoculation*, whether they will take upon themselves to affirm, that the number of persons who have the *small-pox* in the *natural way* and by *inoculation* taken together, is precisely the same, and the same identical persons as would have had it in the *natural way* only, had *inoculation* never been practised? If the number of persons in each case were the same, this would shew the expediency of *inoculation* in saving many lives; but if the number of persons that have the *small-pox* in the *natural way* and by *inoculation*, taken together, be more than would have had it in the *natural way* only, as is most probable, of course some persons must have it by *inoculation* that would otherwise never have had it. It must certainly be granted that more persons cannot have the *distemper* in the *natural way* only than in *both ways* taken together, consequently the number of those that have it in the *natural way* only, must be either precisely the same as of those that have it *both ways* taken together, or else less, and the probability that the number of the former is less than that of the latter is so strong as to amount pretty near to a demonstration, *That some persons have the* small-pox *by* inoculation, *who might otherwise never have had it.*

What Dr *S*— says in his answer to the 5th objection, *That dying is a solemn thing, and every man should be careful to do nothing that may increase the terror of that awful event*, is very true, and may serve for the latitude of *inoculation*, as well as the *other*; but the inferences that follow appear to me vague and fallacious, and strained beyond what the premises will fairly bear, being a kind of arrogant arraigning an humble, innocent, and christian acquiescence with the dispensations of *providence*, and making it criminal to submit thereto; obtruding the *practice of inoculation* (shall I say) in an unconscionable manner upon the consciences of mankind.

Do none die who have the *small-pox* by *inoculation?* If some do die, as is manifest, how is it demonstrable, that no persons who die of the *distemper* by receiving it in the *natural way*, would have died had they received it by *inoculation?* Where then is the foundation for all this mighty terror to such as die upon having the *small-pox* in the *natural way!* If no *inoculated* persons had ever died, it might be saying something to the purpose; but the consequences drawn from an apparent (as Dr *S*— hints) conclusiveness of the argument in favour of *inoculation*, I think, are too far fetched; for the arguments may appear conclusive only for want of being fairly stated, and fully and impartially considered, and then, in such a nice case we should proceed with caution, and not be too dogmatical in our decisions. Should not the arguments have been demonstrably conclusive, and not only apparently so, to support and prove the duty of *inoculation*, and to draw such conclusions against such as may happen to die of the *small-pox* in the *natural way?* I can't yet see the reasonable certainty and justice of such persons accusing themselves, as is hinted they will, altho' *inoculation* should be expedient and lawful. The expediency and lawfulness of a thing does not, in the nature of things, and course of divine providence, make every thing so circumstanced indispensably necessary. Or expediency and lawfulness are too vague and slender circumstances, on which to establish every thing as an incumbent duty; they may serve to justify a positive action, but not so clearly and fully to condemn a forbearance of that action as criminal and immoral. An argument that proves too much is always faulty.

After all, *Providence* knows best for what wise purposes he has made the human frame subject, at all ages of life, to so grievous, nauseous, and fatal a malady as the *small-pox* really is, and he has not left it wholly in human power to preserve from it, or bring safely thro' it, but permits it to ravage in a shocking manner, thereby giving instances of his own power, and the weakness of our frame, as well as baffling the skill of the most eminent of the faculty. Perhaps this *distemper*, amongst other purposes, is sent as a severe *memento* of *mortality*, and a close and seasonable *check* to that *pride* and *overfondness* with which a beautiful face is too apt to inspire the giddy owner; and also to teach the boasted *sons of science* humility and reverence. And here, I think, *Pope*'s pious lines may be well applied:

> All nature is but art unknown to thee;
> All chance, direction, tho' thou canst not see;
> All discord, harmony not understood;
> All partial evil, universal good.

Under these circumstances, and considering what has been observed above, I think Dr *S*—'s inferences shew too much prepossession, and a too partial attachment to human schemes, in opposition to the wise designs and dispensations of *divine providence*, and a christian submission thereto, if they do not also amount to a denial of a *providence* both general and particular, which all christians, and especially instructors of youth, should prudently avoid. Read *Isaiah* lv. 8, 9. and end of 11. *For my thoughts are not as your thoughts, neither are your ways as my ways*, saith the Lord. *For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts.—So shall my word—accomplish that which I please.*

These things are offered to the consideration of the public to prevent Dr *S*—'s arguments from being taken upon trust, or too implicitly received upon the authority of the great man, the publisher, *viz. Dr Doddridge*, one of the first among the sons of fame; great names are apt to carry great weight. If what I have said meets with approbation, the hint may be useful. If I am mistaken, then Dr *S*—'s arguments will prove not to be received upon mere *authority*, but supported by *truth*.

* * * *

The

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SIR, *Worceſter*, June 20.

THE very beſt writers on the ſmall-pox have left room for ſomething to be added on that ſubject, which may not perhaps be altogether uſeleſs, to young practitioners at leaſt. In my opinion, it conſiſts of three ſeveral fevers, different in their cauſe, operation, and A
criſis. I ſay, different in their cauſe; for tho' variolous matter may be ſaid to be the cauſe of all, yet variolous matter, under different modifications, is, in effect, different matter. Blood, pus, ſanies, are very different matters, and yet the two laſt are but different modifications of the firſt. At bottom, or in eſſence, perhaps all matter is the ſame, but we are concerned only with its modes. B

In the milder kind of ſmall-pox theſe fevers are manifeſtly ſeparated by two perfect intermiſſions; and though, in C
the malignant ſorts, the fevers run into each other, yet, even here, the traces of their limits may be diſcerned by ſome degree of remiſſion. The firſt I call the fever of deſpumation, whoſe cauſe is the circulating variolous matter, whoſe operation is, to protrude this D
matter to the ſurface of the body, and whoſe criſis is, the compleat eruption of it. Here nature generally wants a bridle, but never, or very ſeldom, a ſpur; for I could never yet learn, from men or books, that any body died for want of a ſufficient eruption: on the E
contrary, the number of puſtules, is, *cæteris paribus*, the meaſure of danger. In this fever, therefore, you can hardly keep the patient too low, and nitre, or acids, vegetable or mineral, according to the ſtate and texture of the blood, are to be plentifully given. The next F
fever is that of maturation, whoſe cauſe is, the now ſtationary variolous matter; whoſe operation is, to ripen this matter into laudable pus; and whoſe criſis is, the compleat production of ſuch pus. Here broths, jellies, ſmall vinous liquors, the bark, and myrrh are uſeful G
and neceſſary. But as it is always better to prevent bad ſymptoms, where we can, than to cure them; I will tell you a method which takes place in this period, and which, from more than twenty years experience, I think of great uſe, in preventing the evils and dangers that attend the next ſtage. To give H
you a clear view of this, I muſt begin with the train of reaſoning that firſt led me to it. Suppoſe a patient had a ſingle phlegmon on his body, which muſt prove fatal, if it does not ſuppurate: ſhould we not, in ſuch a caſe, uſe all means, external as well as internal, to promote ſuppuration? Why then, in the ſmall-pox, do we drop the external means? (for bliſters are not ſuppurants). Shall we employ all our forces againſt a ſingle enemy, and diſband half of them when we have ten thouſand to deal with? *Boerhaave*, whoſe piercing eye ſcarce any object of human knowledge could eſcape, ſaw the propriety of this intention, and recommends relaxing fomentations; but the difficulties that attend their application render it almoſt impracticable.

My method then is this: on the day before the face is expected to ſink, I wrap up the arms and legs lightly in a ſuppurating cerate; the citrine, for inſtance, ſpread on linnen rollers, and tacked together ſo as to make one continuous plaiſter. This greatly facilitates the tranſlation of the acrid ſerum from the face and head, to the limbs, which at this preciſe time is nature's principal endeavour, promotes the ſuppuration of the tranſlated ſerum, and preſently removes the burning pain, which, in thoſe parts, is uſually ſo inſupportable about this time of the diſeaſe. I aſſure you, I have known adults in the confluent ſmall-pox, in leſs than an hour after the application of theſe plaiſters, cry out with joy that they were in heaven. I have ſeen the puſtules, as far as the plaiſters reached, ripen, and fill, even to burſting, with laudable pus, and this dangerous period paſs without one alarming ſymptom. The third fever is that of retroceſſion, whoſe operation and criſis are various, both in time and manner of termination, and conſequently the method and medicines muſt be variouſly accommodated to the turns they may take. The retroceſſion of morbid matter from the ſkin is allowed on all hands to be the immediate material cauſe of this third fever, commonly called the ſecondary: but of which matter? for at this time there are two ſorts on the ſurface of the body; the pus, and the cauſtic ſerum, which colours the baſes of the puſtules, and has been ſtagnant and corrupting there ever ſince the eruption. The concocted pus neither is reſorbed, nor, if it were, would it raiſe ſuch a tempeſt; but the moment the baſes of the puſtules loſe their fiery colour, this fever kindles, as with a flaſh of lightning. Is it not then highly probable that the cauſtic acrimony of the reſorbed ſerum is the true cauſe of this fever?

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If ſo, what are we to think of bleeding at this juncture? The moſt rational, and therefore the beſt authors condemn bleeding in caſes of acrimony only, without a plethora. Now, that a plethora can have no place here, I think, is evident from the time of the diſeaſe; for where could this plethora lurk, during the whole preceding week, that now it ſhould on a ſudden ruſh, as from an ambuſcade, upon the poor patient, farther exhauſted by ten or eleven days conſuming illneſs? Repletion and inanition, tho' ſo contrary, have yet ſome ſymptoms in common, and *Hippocrates* ſagaciouſly diſcerned from which of theſe oppoſite cauſes the equivocal ſymptom aroſe, by conſidering only the time of the diſeaſe. A tremor, for inſtance, *incunte morbo*, he rightly judged muſt proceed from oppreſſion, and cured it by bleeding; but gives us to underſtand, that if you take the ſame method with this ſymptom, *provecto morbo*, you certainly kill your patient. Acrimony will mimic the appearance of ſtrength, as oppreſſion can that of weakneſs; and it concerns us highly not to be deceived by either. *Sydenham* ſays, that at this period, *res non eſt cum variolis, ſed cum febre putrida*. Put the ſmall-pox out of the queſtion for a moment; ſuppoſe a patient, exhauſted by ſome previous cauſe, grief, faſting, labour, or ſickneſs, ſhould be ſeized with a fever, from a cauſtic acrimony in the blood: would a rational phyſician bleed in this caſe? or would he not rather preſcribe nitrous abſorbents, antiſeptics, and plenty of diluting aceſcent liquors? And why not in the third fever of the ſmall-pox? I aſſure you, ſir, I have tried this method with ſucceſs beyond my hopes, in caſes ſeemingly deſperate. I have ſeen the hurricane of the eleventh day gradually ſubſide by theſe means, and end in a perfect calm by the fifteenth, without either bliſtering or bleeding. I know there are great names to be produced in ſupport of bleeding, on this occaſion; and ſome who ſay, even a weak pulſe does not deter them; and that they have found the pulſe riſe upon it. Here my faith fails; I cannot give up my reaſon to meer authority, and luckily we have no pope in phyſic. I muſt likewiſe uſe my liberty, in examining ſome other articles of practice, notwithſtanding the great authorities that countenance them. When the matter of ſalivation grows very viſcid, and begins to clog the Larynx and Trachea, a vomit is adviſed by ſome of the moſt eminent men in our profeſſion; but I think there are a few reaſons againſt this practice that deſerve to be well conſidered. In this caſe is there not a hazard in vomiting, very ſimilar to that of a chlorotic girl, who (as the celebrated Dr *Huxham*, in his valuable treatiſe on fevers, *p.* 223, obſerves) may be, and, in ſeveral inſtances, actually has been ſuffocated, by being forced into ſtrong exerciſe? Accordingly, in the very caſe now under conſideration, the ſame author, *p.* 160, tells us, that he has ſeen this fatal effect in his own practice. Secure of general well-grounded eſteem, he diſſembles not his misfortune, but, with an honeſt frankneſs, owns that he has ſometimes loſt his patient by a vomit in the ſmall-pox. Beſides, the impetus of a vomit is chiefly exerted in a wrong place; where it is not wanted, or is rather indeed hurtful; the head, ſtomach, and pulmonary blood-veſſels; the offending matter all the while lodging quietly in the air-veſſels, and being ſcarcely diſturbed by the ſurrounding tumult. When the ſalival matter thickens to the conſiſtence and form of a pellicle, neither gargle, vomit, nor ought elſe is ſaid to avail, and the caſe is reckoned quite deſperate; but I hope otherwiſe. Could we find a medicine of qualities proper to anſwer the intentions here indicated; could we direct and confine the action of this medicine wholly and ſolely to the obſtructing matter, and obſtructed parts, I don't ſee why we ſhould deſpair of ſucceſs. And what are the medicinal qualities here required? inciding, lubricating, deterging, and antiſeptic; the matter, viſcid phlegm; and the parts obſtructed, the trachea and its branches. Now, Sir, I apprehend, nay, I know experimentally, that a medicine with all theſe qualities may be conveyed, in its full force, to the proper ſcene of action, without adding in the leaſt to the fatigue or diſturbance of the patient. This I do, by boiling marſhmallows, myrrh, and honey in a ſufficient quantity of water and vinegar, and tranſmitting the ſteam of this decoction into the patient's mouth, thro' a glaſs or tin tube, of ſuch a ſhape and length as may be commodious in a recumbent poſture. By theſe means every breath the patient draws will be impregnated with medicines truly topical, and I may add effectual in this caſe; for I have never loſt a patient by the viſcidity of the phlegm ſince I firſt tried this expedient, and that is now above two and twenty years.

One thing more, and I have done: to facilitate the diſcharge of urine, which

is

is often difficult in the small-pox, *Sydenham* directs us to get the patients up, and lead them about the room; but I would beg all young physicians to read *Hoffman*'s Dissertation *de situ erecto, in morbis periculosis, valde noxio*, before they either advise or allow of this practice. I have known sudden and fatal effects from it, in very hopeful cases. I think there is no need to make so hazardous an experiment, while salt of amber is to be had, for that will seldom fail to answer this intention. *Yours*, &c.

THO. CAMERON.

Errat. in this author's letter *vol.* xxi. *p.* 543. *col.* 2. *l.* 4 from the bottom, for *acid*, read *acrid*.

LETTERS *from* VIRGINIA.

SIR, I.

I Now send you the most satisfactory account I am able, of the dissimilar birth you have heard me mention with wonder.

A young negro wench of Colonel *Mason*'s began to breed early, and had at the first birth a negro child. Soon after she was deliver'd of two, a molatto girl, and a negro boy named *Austin*; tho' born at one time they were believed in the family to be children of different fathers, as besides her negro husband it was well known that her overseer, a white man, called *Tho. Plum*, kept company with her, to the no small uneasiness of her black husband. But the appearance of the children was a proof stronger than any witnesses; for *Austin* was as black a negro as I ever saw, and had short, curled, woolly hair; and in every other respect was like other negroes. The twin *Sarah* was as remarkably white, with blue eyes, and long black hair, that reached to her waist. The wench at the next birth was deliver'd of 3 children, of which two were molattoes, the other a negro.

J. MERCER.

SIR, II.

THE Hon. Mr *James Bowles*, 20 years ago, consulted me on account of a negroe boy, two months old, hearty, well, and thriving: But who every time he made water had it run in a full stream from the navel as well as from the penis. He consulted his neighbouring doctors, who all of them said they never had heard of any thing of that sort, and declined giving any advice about it; the occurrence, with regard to my own observation, was as strange to me as to them. I knew well that it was a controverted point amongst the anatomists, if there is a human allantois, or if the urachus in the human fœtus is perforated? which I do not undertake to dispute or determine.

I advised a compress dipt in a strong solution of crude allum, to be cover'd with the powder of bole armoniac two parts, roman vitriol one part, to be kept constantly to the navel, which in two days perform'd the cure.

In case of its failing, I had likewise desir'd a small pledget dipt in vitriol, to be let lie on the part under the abovemention'd compress; if neither of these did succeed, to venture on a very slight finge of the actual cautery; but neither of these last were wanted.

JOHN CAULTON.

A Sketch of the first Principles of an Engine to turn Squares.

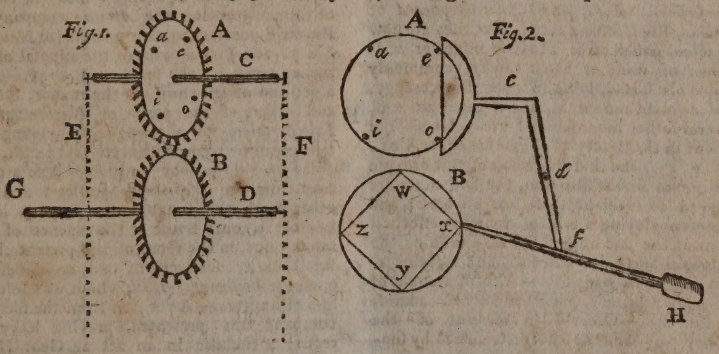

FIG. 1. AB represents two equally fixed wheels, with an equal number of teeth, fixed on their axis's, C and GD running in the pieces EF; the top wheel is divided into four equal divisions, in which are fixed four pins, as *a e i o*, at the end of the axis GD; at G is a square hole to put a mandrill in, on which is fixed the wood. In the second figure you have the wheel A, with its four pins to lift the leaver *c d f*, running on the center *c*, and with its end *f* moving the tool with its handle H, in order to cut the square *w x y z*. The figure, as well as the principles, are so plain that I shall say no more to describe it, very little consideration being necessary to make the whole scheme plain and easy. After the same manner, a triangle may be turned, if the circle be divided into three parts, and from the same principles medals, faces, &c.

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Tranſactions in PARLIAMENT *continued from p.* 224.

Jan. 7. THE Houſe of Commons met, and reſolved on an humble addreſs of condolence to his majeſty on the death of that moſt virtuous and excellent princeſs, his majeſty's daughter, the late Q. of *Denmark*.—Order'd that a ſtate of the navy debt, as it ſtood at *Chriſtmas* laſt, be laid before the Houſe; alſo an account of the number of ſeamen employ'd in the navy from *Dec.* 31, 1750. to *Dec.* 31, 1751, upon a medium of each month, diſtinguiſhing what number were borne, and what muſter'd. (*See* VOL. xxi. *p.* 89.)

Jan. 8. Receiv'd his majeſty's anſwer to their addreſs of condolence.—Mr ſecretary at war preſented, purſuant to an addreſs for that purpoſe, liſts of reduced officers on half pay; of out penſioners of *Chelſea College*; of the widows of reduced officers; with an eſtimate of the charges of each liſt for 1752; likewiſe an eſtimate of the charges for allowances to officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſeguards, &c. for 1752, which were order'd to lie upon the table.

Jan. 9. Order'd an account of all the public debts at the receipt of his majeſty's exchequer, due at *Chriſtmas* 1751, with the annual intereſt, or other charge paid for the ſame, to be laid before the H.—Received a petition from *Thomas Orby Hunter* Eſq; praying leave to bring in a bill to enable his majeſty to grant to him and his heirs the inheritance of the manor of *Crowland*, in *Lincolnſhire*, in conſideration of a debt due from the crown of 20,000*l.* to his late father, who was governor of *New York*, at the end of Q. *Anne*'s reign, which was granted.—Alſo a petition from *John Banks* of *Kingſtonhall*, *Dorſetſhire*, Eſq; and *John Shepheard* of *Ireland*, Eſq; ſetting forth, that they are now in actual poſſeſſion of all thoſe mines or wadholes, of wad, or black cawke, commonly called black lead, lying in a very ſteep, craggy, and deſolate mountain, and ſituated amongſt ſeveral other mountains of great length and extent in the county of *Cumberland* (See VOL. xxi. p. 53.) and that by reaſon of this deſolate and mountainous ſituation, the ſaid mines are expoſed to conſtant theft and robbery; and therefore praying a bill for the more effectual ſecuring the ſaid mines, and for puniſhing the unlawful breaking, entering, and carrying away the black lead, &c.—Alſo an account of the navy debt, &c. purſuant to their addreſs of the 8th.—Order'd an account of the money paid, and the charges incurred by ſupporting the ſettlement of *Nova Scotia* from *Dec.* 1, 1750, to *Oct.* 31, 1751; alſo an eſtimate of the charges of ſupporting that ſettlement for 1752. (which was laid before them on the 13th.) —Order'd that the royal *African* company do lay before the H. the names of ſuch of the proprietors of *African* tranſferrable ſtock as were poſſeſs'd of the ſame on, and ſince *Dec.* 31, 1748; together with the quantity of ſuch ſtock belonging to each perſon.

Jan. 10. Read and referr'd to a committee a petition of the commiſſioners of the court of requeſts of the *Tower* hamlets, complaining of ſeveral defects in the *act for more eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts*, and praying a bill to remedy the ſame.—The reſolutions of the H. of *April* 23, in the preceding ſeſſion, were read relating to the late increaſe of thefts and robberies, and a bill order'd for the better preventing the ſame, and for regulating places of publick entertainment, and puniſhing perſons keeping diſorderly houſes; and another to give power to change the puniſhment of felony in certain caſes to confinement and hard labour in his majeſty's dock yards (*See p.* 31.) the former of which paſſed into a law, but the latter was deferr'd.—Order'd alſo that a committee be appointed to conſider of the heads of a bill for the more eaſy conviction of receivers of ſtolen goods, and for regulating of pawnbrokers within the bills of mortality.—Read a petition from the Ld provoſt and magiſtracy of *Edinburgh* praying a further continuation (to be added to the current term of 38 years from *July* 1, 1723) of the grant of two pennies *Scots*, over and above the kings exciſe, on the pint of all ale and beer ſold within their city and liberty; which petition was referr'd to a committee.

Jan. 13. Read, and referr'd to a committee, a petition of the maſter, governors, and commonalty of the myſtery of barbers of *London*, and the peruke-makers in and within 7 miles of the ſaid city; praying a bill to incorporate the peruke makers within *London* and its liberties, and a certain diſtance thereof, with the petitioners under ſuch regulations as to the houſe ſhall ſeem meet. (*See p.* 41.)—Read, and order'd to lie on the table, a farther report from the committee appointed to examine into the claims of the creditors of the *African* company.—Receiv'd purſuant to their addreſs (of *Nov.* 19 *See p.* 224.) an account of the diſpoſal of the money given for the ſervice of 1751.—Alſo a petition of the lord of the manor, rector, and others of the pariſh of *Narborough* in *Leiceſterſhire*, for dividing and incloſing certain common lands within the ſaid pariſh, and order'd a bill for that purpoſe.—Alſo a petition from the *Weſtminſter* juſtices, and another from the inhabitants, praying leave to erect a court houſe at the expence of the inhabitants, in the room of the preſent cloſe, ſmall, dark, inconvenient and unwholeſome one near *Weſtminſter-Hall*; which was referr'd to a committee.—A petition from the mercers company was preſented, praying leave to rectify a miſtake in an act 24 Geo. II. in which the word *or* is inſerted inſtead of *and*; which was agreed to.

Jan. 14. Receiv'd, and referr'd to a committee, the hatmakers petition (*See p.* 41.) —Order'd to be laid before the H. accounts of the deficiencies of the half ſubſidies of tonnage and poundage, of the duties on ſpirituous liquors, of the additional duties on wines, and of the duties on glaſs at *Chriſtmas* 1751.—The houſe receiv'd (purſuant to an act of parliament) a copy of an account of the commiſſee

of

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The *exportation* of it is chiefly to *Venice*, *Leghorn*, *Marseilles*, and some to *Turkey*. It is thought that the quantity exported amounts one year with another to 600 *Canthar Gerovini*, each containing 110 *Rotoli*; every *Rotoli* is 144 drams, apothecary's weight.

REMARKS *on the* REMARKS *of* ****; *or*, Inoculation *justified*.

I Much wonder that any person, who appears capable of becoming a strenuous advocate for inoculation, should, in opposition to what Mr *Some* has advanc'd (*Vol.* xx. *p.* 531) on that subject, enlarge on such groundless objections to the practice and universal use of it. (*See p.* 255.) Whether the *Remarker* be quite honest in his undertaking, and really believes as he writes, I will not pretend to determine; if he be conscious of better knowledge, mere cavilling, *gratia disputandi*, is in this case highly faulty; such an acknowledgement might be admitted as an apology for the juvenile treating of an insignificant or less weighty matter; but where a multitude is so nearly concern'd, and the lives of thousands may depend on the reception of a proposition as true, or the rejection of it as false, trifling becomes criminal, and the drawing a veil over facts, and dressing error with specious ornaments, must be an immorality utterly inexcusable.

'Tis certain the most convincing arguments demonstrative of the benefit of inoculation, have already been produc'd and submitted to the consideration of the publick; [*See Vol.* xx. *p.* 531-2.] arguments which require no addition for the satisfaction of the more judicious and candid part of mankind, and ✠, with numberless corroborating proofs, would not fail of removing the prejudices contracted by education, and an obstinate attachment to erroneous principles. 'Tis unnecessary therefore for me to become a declar'd defender of this operation, by expatiating on every particular advantage that results from it; all I shall aim at is concisely to expose the dangerous insinuations of the *Remarker*, and, if possible, to obviate the tendency they might have to influence unthinking minds.

Perhaps Mr *Some* advances too much when he supposes the matter of the small-pox originally to lurk in the body; for, tho' this opinion be supported by the concurrent testimony of learned physicians, yet, if this morbific eruption is capable of a more rational solution, undoubtedly it ought to be preferr'd. I think we may not unphilosophically presume the blood and juices to be pure and uncorrupt, and free from any latent stamina of this disease previous to the reception of it; and yet they may still retain the capacity of being contaminated by an internal or external impression, and consequently be productive of a distemper suitable to the nature or properties of the contagious effluvia.

But granting the hypothesis of Mr *Some* to be just or chimerical, what can be deduc'd from either concession against the practice of inoculation? The *Remarker* says, 'some subjects have not 'the small-pox in consequence of inoculation;' and asks 'whether this is an 'undeniable proof that these subjects 'are incapable of having the disease?' Supposing it is not a proof; what then? Does any harm result from having suffered the experiment? Is it, on the contrary, any proof that they will have the small-pox in the natural way? The bare possibility of never having it sufficiently repays any little uneasiness the tryal might occasion, and they may congratulate themselves on the satisfaction of knowing that their constitution is not for the present disposed to receive the infection, and that with little care they may for ever avoid it.

That a few (not many comparatively) never have the small-pox, and yet that they might have receiv'd it by inoculation, and thereby brought a distemper upon themselves, which otherwise they might never have had, I believe will be allow'd by all judges of this matter; and when we acknowledge this to be fact, we seem to grant what may at first appear very deterring, especially to timorous dispositions: but how fallacious and ensnaring this method of reasoning is, and how little it makes against inoculation, will, I hope, be manifest from what follows.

It appears, from the moderate computation of the experienced and impartial, that a fifth part of those die who have the small-pox in a natural way, and that but one in a hundred dies of it receiv'd by inoculation; and we will suppose five in a hundred all their lives escape it. Now if in a city containing 1,000,000 inhabitants 5000 on an average are allow'd to have the small-pox in the natural way throughout the year; that sum, divided by five, leaves the number of those that die of it, *viz.* 5 in 5000=1000. But if five in a hundred all their lives escape it, 250 must

be

be added to 5000, impartially to conceive of the advantage of inoculation; then 5250, divided by 100, leaves 52½ for the number of those who die of the distemper by inoculation; which being substracted from the number that die of it in the natural way, leaves a difference of 947, which is the number of lives saved by inoculation in 5000, and which consequently must have been lost, had the whole number taken the disease in the natural way. But here is a certain number of 250 persons who bring a distemper on themselves, the *Remarker* may say; very true, but 'tis an equal chance that no more than two or three die of them all, and tho' the misfortune may be great to these individuals, yet are not lives here to be consider'd as of equal value? and must not the preservation of a thousand from death be esteem'd beneficial to society, and highly promotive of the publick welfare, tho' at the same time a few are suffer'd to sink into the grave as a sacrifice to universal good?

But those who suffer themselves to be inoculated for the small-pox, that might otherwise never have had it, are not hereby depriv'd of any advantages or chance of recovery others enjoy, and a freedom from their fears and terrible apprehensions however causeless (for human sagacity is not discerning enough to foresee future events) more than compensates for the trouble and misery which the disease may induce.

If the *Remarker* has read of instances where the small-pox has been taken in the natural way, and prov'd mortal, even after the same patients had receiv'd it by inoculation, it is pity he had not mention'd his author; for I shall remain, with others, incredulous of such relations till he does, and in the mean time presume that they are but dreams, either of author or reader. An argument that proves too little is always faulty; modern practice has produc'd no such terrifying instances, but daily continues to prove the impossibility of them. The greatest part of the *remarks* are only inferences and interrogatory deductions from prejudic'd notions, which afford not one the least important objection to inoculation, and which I flatter myself are concisely answer'd above.

Indeed, towards the conclusion, the *Remarker* discovers this inoculating mode to be inconsistent with his religious principles, by introducing providence as discountenancing all human endeavours to preserve mankind from the violent effects of a most fatal malady, by representing the deity as delighting in the tremendous execution of his power, and avengefully baffling the schemes of man plann'd for the ease and happiness of his creatures, and by insinuating to his readers his opinion that the practice of inoculation (tho' it be an act of self-preservation) is a culpable opposition to divine dispensations. If I rightly apprehend the *Remarker*'s meaning, Mr *Pope*'s lines are not well, but badly, applied; for that gentleman never intended to encourage the inactivity, and quiet, indolent acquiescence of mortals labouring under afflicting evils, or to declaim against any attempts for the relief or removal of them, as repugnant to the will of the creator. But not to dispute with the *Remarker* on religious topics, I would but observe in general, that if we don't sacrifice our morals to our felicity in this world, it is not only our necessary inclination, but our absolute duty to promote it by all possible means; and that an infinitely happy and good being cannot be offended at any endeavours after the decrease or deprivation of that misery to which our natures, in this imperfect state, are from so many surrounding accidents continually subject.

Yours, &c.

From the COVENT-GARDEN JOURNAL; *Sat. July* 11, N° 54.

A DIALOGUE *in the Reign of* Q. Elizabeth, *between Mr* English, *Madam* English, *Miss* Biddy English, *and Mistress* Plumtree *the Mistress of the House. The Language modernized.*

Mrs Plum.

I Hope your ladyship is very well this morning after the fatigue of your journey.

Mad. Eng. Indeed, Mistress *Plumtree*, I never was more fatigued in my life. Four days together upon a hard trotting horse are enough to tire any one; besides my pillion was horridly uneasy, and I rode behind the footboy, who was hardly able to support my leaning against him; but here's *Biddy* not in the least the worse for her journey.

Miss Biddy. Upon my word, mamma, I never was in better spirits in my life. My ride hath given me an appetite; I have eat above half a pound of beef stakes this morning for breakfast.

Mad. Eng. I could have gone thro' any thing at your age, my dear, tho' I was never many miles from home before I was married. The young ladies have more liberty in these days, than they had formerly. Indeed it was entirely owing to your father's goodness that you came to *London* now.

Mrs Plum. O madam, I am sure your ladyship would not have left miss in the country. It would have been barbarous not to have let her see the *tower*, and the *abby*, and *bedlam*, and two or three plays.

a good living annexed to it, and master of the *Savoy*.——*Gondomar*, the *Spanish* envoy, taking offence at a jest the archbishop made upon him, told K. *James* he was still a papist in his heart, and he would prove it. To effect it, he wrote to his master, the King of *Spain*, to demand *de Dominis*'s pardon of the pope, with a promise of preferment, and a cardinal's hat, if he would sign a recantation, which was presented him by *Gondomar*. *De Dominis* signed it without hesitation, and *Gondomar* carried it immediately to the king. His majesty ordered the matter to be kept secret, *de Dominis* being at that very instant an importunate petitioner for the Archbishoprick of *York*, which his majesty denying him, he desired leave to depart the kingdom, and was commanded to do so within twenty days, and never to return. This message startled him, as he expected to be courted to stay in *England*; and when he found the king was in earnest, he made all the interest he could to be permitted to stay; but all being in vain, he shipped himself with Count *Swartzenbourg*, the imperial ambassador, and returned to *Flanders*, from whence he went to *Rome*, where he lived on a small pension paid him by *Gregory* XV. which his successor, *Urban* VIII. prohibited the payment of; and upon information of some expressions of his, in praise of the books he had written against popery, he was seized and thrown into prison, where he died, and his corpse being excommunicated, after his death, was burnt in the field of *Flora*. *

[* The writer of the life of Bishop *Bedell*, (an old manuscript in our possession) says, That he had heard that prelate say, that *de Dominis*, with whom the Bishop had a great intimacy, was cozened out of *England*, and out of his religion, and at last out of his life, by *Gondomar*: That Cardinal *Bellarmine*, who had wrote against him, was the person; to whom *de Dominis* had said, *Sir, you have not answered my arguments*, who immediately went in and told the Pope, that *de Dominis* was still of the same mind, as when in *England*, and that he had told him he had not answered his arguments. He being called, said for his defence, That he had said that Cardinal *Bellarmine* had not answered his arguments, yet they were not unanswerable; and, if his holiness would allow him time, he would answer them himself. But this excuse, he says, did not serve him. He was cast into the inquisition, poisoned, his body thrown out of window, and his goods confiscated to the pope's use in 1621. But this writer mentions nothing of the burning.]

Mr URBAN,

THE coin [N° VI.] mentioned in your Mag. p. 301, and there engraved, is not by any means *uncommon*, for I have seen hundreds of them together in brasiers shops, and always took them for *Flemish* pieces brought hither in the reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, and before, when we had a great trade with *Flanders*, and very little brass money here, for I presume both these coins are brass.

N° V. is a *Venetian* coin of *Aloysius Mocenicus*, who was chosen doge of that republic, *A. D.* 1560, and continued in that office till *A. D.* 1567. The inscription on the obverse, is S. M. VENET. ALOY. MOCENI. | DVX. which is to be filled up thus, *Sanctus Marcus VENETus ALOYsius MOCENIcus DVX.* and the type being St *Mark*, the patron of *Venice*, with a cross in his hand, and the doge kneeling to him; the three first words being placed behind the former, are design'd to tell you who that saint is; and the other three being put behind and over the doge, are intended to tell you in like manner whom that figure, so kneeling with a bonnet upon his head, represents. The reverse exhibits our saviour triumphant, and the legend is ZIT. T. XPE. DAT. Q. TV REGIS. ISTE DUCA. which, I suppose, being intended for a rhyming verse, according to the old custom of *Leonine* measure, must needs be interpreted and supplied on this wise,

ZIT Tibi CHRISTE DATus Quem TV REGIS ISTE DVCAtus.

The construction or order of the words is this, *Christe, iste Ducatus, quem tu regis, sit tibi datus*, and the coin, I am persuaded, was struck in the first year of his dogeship, or dukedom, coinciding, as I said, with the year 1560.

September 16, 1752. *Yours, &c.* PAUL GEMSEGE.

[We forgot to mention that N° V. is gold.]

MR URBAN,

THE dissertation on *Eccl.* xii. 1. *&c.* in your two last Mags. is written with the spirit of true criticism, and carries the tokens of a very elegant genius and masterly writer. His observations, will, I apprehend, leave no room to doubt the truth of his interpretation. As to the first part of the awful representation,

'While the sun, or the light, or the 'moon, or the stars, be not darkened.'

I can't

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I can't but think it admits of a very natural and beautiful explication, in the sense of your learned correspondent, from that noble description of a pestilence given us by the late Mr *Thomson* in his seasons. *Summer*, v. 1048. &c.

——Man is her destin'd prey,
Intemperate man! and o'er his guilty domes
She draws a *close incumbent cloud* of death;
Uninterrupted by the living wind,
Forbid to blow a wholesome breeze, and stain'd
With many a mixture by the sun, *suffus'd*,
Of angry aspect.——

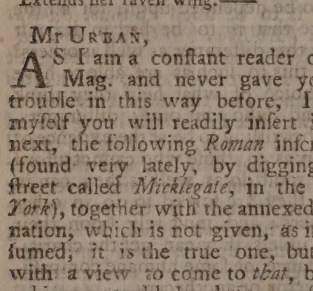
Here we have the literal sense; if a metaphorical sense should be chosen, it can hardly be better assign'd than in *v.* 1076.

Thus o'er the prostrate city black despair
Extends her raven wing.——

Mr URBAN,

AS I am a constant reader of your Mag. and never gave you any trouble in this way before, I flatter myself you will readily insert in your next, the following *Roman* inscription, (found very lately, by digging, in a street called *Micklegate*, in the city of *York*), together with the annexed explanation, which is not given, as if I presumed, it is the true one, but more with a view to come to *that*, by provoking more able hands to correct what is amiss in mine; and to fix the date thereof, which I conjecture to be about the reign of *Antoninus Pius*, or somewhat later. *Yours &c.*

LASENBIENSIS.



Matribus Africis, Italicis, Gallicis.
Marcus minutius mucle,
Miles Legionis sextæ victricis,
Cubernatori Legionis sextæ
Votum solvit libentissime merito.

I confess there seems to be some inconsistency in two dedications to the *Matribus, &c.* and to the *Gubernatori*; but my small acquaintance with books of this kind, disqualifies me for giving any reading.—I hope in your next Mag. to see a more rational account of it.

Mr URBAN,

I Have lived a good while in the world, and have made some observations on mankind. As the small pox has raged this year more than ordinary, not only in *London*, but in many parts of the kingdom; and as I see letters in your Mag. about it from doctors and surgeons, I hope you will not think a few remarks on that subject, from a plain man, who pretends only to common sense, unworthy of a place in your next; which remarks, if they are regarded by your readers, the writer is inclined to hope may have their share of usefulness, in proportion with the more elaborate performances of the gentlemen of the faculty; and at least that those gentlemen will excuse the attempt.

It is a very prevailing notion among many people, that in this distemper there is very little occasion for doctors and apothecaries, but a good nurse is all the assistance that is usually wanted. Whence this notion took its rise I cannot conceive, unless it was from the disease being visible, so that every one, who has been at all used to it, knows it when they see it. If this is the case, why should not nurses be trusted in other distempers, which are to be discovered and known by the eye sight as well as the small pox? Why not in the jaundice, and in other diseases of the skin? Why not in many cases of surgery, (where operations are not wanted) since these are likewise to be seen? Why not in many other disorders, as fluxes, dropsy, palsy, &c. which are all evident to the eyes and other senses? Why not in other fevers as well as the small pox, which is a fever of a particular kind? It cannot be said that nurses may be trusted with the management of the small pox, because it is not dangerous. Does not every body's experience, and the universal dread of it, more than of any other distemper, prove that it is very dangerous? We see, from the weekly and yearly bills of mortality, what numbers die of it in *London*. And it is generally agreed by those who have made calculations, that there dies one in six of all who have the small pox in the natural way. How many other fevers do we see very rife at different seasons, of which there does not die near this proportion, (it may be but very few) and yet nurses are not trusted with the case of the sick, but only in their proper office; *viz.* to attend, watch with, and assist them, to give them such food, and drinks, and medi-

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medicines as are ordered for them, and nothing else? Now, if they are not to be trusted in less dangerous diseases, is it not strange that they should be in one that is more so? It will be granted indeed that there are some cases of the small pox, *viz.* when the pocks are very few, which are attended with little or no danger, in which the patients need no medicines at all (except purges at the end of the disease) but only to have their diet and drinks properly regulated, to be kept from cold, from flesh, from strong liquors, and every thing that would be hurtful. (And are there not slight cases in other diseases, from which people recover without medicines?) These patients cannot miscarry, unless by some uncommon accident, or by being grossly mismanaged. And therefore in such cases as these, after the time that they plainly appear to be such, I should think a sober discreet nurse may safely be trusted, being properly directed at first. But then there are, on the contrary, other cases of the small pox, which are full as dangerous, if not more so, than any distemper whatsoever. And there are innumerable degrees between these two extremes, where some escape with more or less difficulty, and many die. Some few recover beyond all expectation, when their cases were thought to be desperate, and some drop off on a sudden, who were reckoned to be in a fair way of recovery. Now where there is apparent danger allowed by all, (for where there is no danger there is no credit to the nurse's skill) who is the person that common sense would apply to for help; a man of understanding and learning, or an ignorant illiterate old woman? The former has spent all his life in studying the nature of the human body, and the diseases it is liable to. He knows the history of the small-pox, from its first appearance in the world, and the practice of the wisest men in all ages in this distemper. He knows how to judge of the degree of fever by the pulse, urine, &c. when to endeavour to lower the fever, and when to raise it, in order either way to assist nature to carry on her work; what medicines, and what doses of them, according to the difference of constitutions, and other circumstances, are proper for these and other purposes; when to bleed, or purge, or apply blisters, and when to omit any or all of these, and by what other means to obviate or relieve (as far as may be) any symptoms which may happen to occur, that are either peculiar to this disease, or common to it with others. But what can the old woman know of all these things, which are so necessary to be known, in order to conduct matters right in any difficult cases? She has nursed a few people in this distemper, (and a few it must be indeed in proportion to what physicians and apothecaries of any business have attended, because so much of her time is taken up with one) has perhaps made a few remarks herself, and heard a few from some others, and has got a notion of three or four herbs or drugs, which she reckons famous things in the case, and are to serve her upon all occasions. I say, which of these two would reason tell us are to be depended upon, for all the assistance that is to be had in difficult cases of this distemper as well as others? I mean this to such as are able to have their choice of what help they think best, and who, in other distempers, would be willing to be at the expence of it. For as to those who cannot afford it, they must do as well as they can in this, as they are forced to do in other distempers; and must rely upon their nurses, unless they can get the charitable assistance of some humane compassionate doctor or apothecary.

There are some, indeed, who are not for trusting the whole affair to nurses at all events, but propose to call in further help, if there should arise sufficient danger to require it. These people allow that there are some who have skill superior to nurses. But why do they not apply to the best help at first, by which, perhaps, the danger might be many times foreseen and prevented? At least it is very often easier to prevent than to cure. They trust too much both to the skill and integrity of the nurses, to discover and advertise them of the danger. If she has not sagacity and skill enough to see danger early (which certainly none of them have in all its shapes) it may be past remedy before she finds it out. And if she is full of herself, and not so honest as she should be, she may conceal after she knows it, in hopes that the patient may struggle thro' it, under her care, (as sometimes happens by meer strength of nature, or by some lucky incident) and that then she shall have the credit of the recovery. It is certain that many do, and will die under the direction of the best care and skill, but then such have had the best chance for their lives that could be given them. And must not that be a satisfaction

faction to the surviving relations? Why then will they run so much hazard of being deprived of it, by delaying to send for further help, till they expect that within a few hours they shall want to send for the undertaker, unless the doctor or apothecary can work a miracle and raise the dead? Would they delay or trust to a nurse, in case of a broken limb, or any other misfortune, by which a child or a friend would be in danger of becoming a cripple? Would they not rather lessen the fortune (if that was necessary) which was intended for a child, for the chance of saving a limb? And will they run the hazard to the last extremity, where life's at stake? Should they not rather have that help which they think best, as early as they can, in order to prevent danger as much as possible? Nay even for such who either can afford, or are resolved to be at but little expence, is it not better to bestow it in the beginning, than towards the end of the case, when it is too late to do any thing with any prospect of advantage? There is an old proverb, *Well begun is half done*, or in other words, *A good beginning is the way to a good end.* And by all I could ever learn of the case before us, a great deal is reckoned to depend upon a right setting out. The best advice should therefore direct at first how the patient is to be managed, and whether any, or what evacuations are necessary. Whether bleeding be needful (which is reckoned by some of the best judges to be of the utmost importance in some patients, and in others to be quite improper) or a vomit or purge is necessary or not: what sort of diet and liquors are proper, as also what degree of temperature of air is to be kept in the room, according to the different constitutions and conditions of the patients, and the seasons of the year or weather; how the patient's body is to be kept with regard to stools; how and when to procure sleep by art, *&c.*

I remember to have read *Sydenham*, when I was a young man, who was reckoned to have been a very skillful and a very honest physician. He says it is too nice and difficult a point, to be trusted to the capacity and judgment of old women, even to determine the degree of heat, which is necessary for patients to be kept in, before and during the eruption, according to the season of the year, the age and manner of life of the patient, and other circumstances, but that it requires the skill of a judicious physician. And I have heard that bleeding is more commonly practised by some of the best physicians now a days, than it was formerly, even after the small pox is come out, and in some constitutions and cases is found to be very beneficial. I have also learned, that keeping the body more open during the course of the distemper, than was formerly used, is found to be right. Can nurses be judges when and how far these things are to be done? Do they understand the difference of constitutions, or know that such a kind of management as will be very proper and useful in one, may be very wrong, or even destructive in another? Do they know the nature of the pulse, urine, *&c.* or how to judge of the state of the fever? What tho' they can see how the pock goes on, may not the fever run high, and other very dangerous and even fatal symptoms come on while the pock looks well? What do they know of the nature of the medicines, or when and how to apply it? If indeed no medicines were ever wanting, but that all which is necessary, were care and proper drinks, *&c.* then there would be more reason for leaving the affair to the conduct of nurses, and especially if they were directed in the first setting out. And whenever nurses are to have the sole management, I think they should be absolutely forbid by the relations, and effectually watch'd and restrain'd from giving any sort of medicines. This would be leaving the affair to nature, which is much better than to trust to false pretensions to art and skill. But when they are trusted to give medicines, I am afraid they either trifle with things of little or no virtue, which they falsely call medicines, and, by depending upon them, lose the opportunity of having help from proper advice, or else are too busy with things of efficacy, giving them at a wrong time, or too freely. A skain of purple silk boiled in drinks, as a remedy against the purples; a little cochineal just to colour a liquor, a few tares boiled in drink, or some herbs of no efficacy, are I believe examples of the first; and I am afraid that sack and saffron, posset and sweats, are too common instances of the latter. And it may be suspected that some of them, by giving hot things to drive out, as they call it, by too much heat from fires and bed-cloaths, too often occasion so much mischief at first setting out, as all the college cannot afterwards remedy. For if, when the fever runs high, either at the beginning, or the second fever (I think it is called) after

after the pocks are turned, they uſe too hot a method; it ſeems eaſy to imagine, that by adding fuel to the fire, they may raiſe ſuch a flame as all the power of art cannot extinguiſh.

It may be obſerved of nurſes, (which indeed is true of mankind in general) that thoſe of the beſt underſtanding are leaſt conceited and confident; ſo that thoſe who are fitteſt to be truſted, are leaſt deſirous of it: while the ignorant, being in poſſeſſion of two or three remedies, as they reckon them, and having nurſed a few who have had the good luck to eſcape, grow ſelf-ſufficient, and think their ſkill in this diſtemper ſuperior to that of any other, not only of the ſiſterhood, but even of apothecaries and doctors; and therefore they endeavour to inculcate a notion, that any advice of the faculty is altogether needleſs, to ſuch as commit themſelves to their care; and with people of equal underſtanding with themſelves they too often prevail. Such is the ambition of mankind to be uppermoſt! Too many love to have a province of their own to govern in, how little ſoever they are qualified to command; when they might be ſure not only to avoid blame, but even to acquire credit and applauſe, if they could but know their proper place, and be contented to do the duty of their ſtation. A nurſe who will be modeſt and governable in other diſeaſes, will think herſelf as knowing in this as any phyſician, and therefore will not obey but while in ſight. In this ſhe loves to have the ſole direction to herſelf. It might ſeem ſtrange that people ſhould be fond of being the dernier reſort in caſes of life and death, and eſpecially when their pay is not greater than it would be, if they acted only in their own proper ſphere. A nurſe is as neceſſary in her place in this diſtemper, as a phyſician or apothecary, and therefore muſt be employed. If ſhe could ſubmit to obey orders, no doctor would want to turn away a good nurſe, but a conceited nurſe would be glad to be rid of the beſt doctor in the kingdom. If I was a nurſe, I think I ſhould like to have ſome ſuperior to receive orders from. If I was an apothecary I ſhould like to receive directions from a phyſician. If I was a phyſician, I ſhould be glad of a conſultation in all caſes of difficulty. But with ſome of theſe nurſes, the more danger the more honour; and they had rather run the riſque of loſing the patient, than that any one ſhould ſhare with them in the credit of the recovery; therefore they are not willing that either doctor or apothecary ſhould be called in upon them. But if they cannot prevent this, there is one way ſtill in their power, (if they are not well watched) and which they have too often done; *viz.* to throw away the medicines ordered by the doctor or apothecary, and give the patient what they pleaſe of their own. If the patient dies they are ſure to conceal what they have done, and to aver that they followed directions moſt punctually; but if he recovers, ſuch is their pride and thirſt of praiſe, that they cannot ſometimes forbear diſcovering the treacherous ſecret. What an inſtance is this of pride, of aſſurance, of folly, of unfaithfulneſs to their truſt! Is it not a robbery of the patient of ſo much money as the fees and medicines come to? Is it not a crime that nearly approaches towards murder, for them to be ſo arrogant as to preſume to judge in caſes committed to the judgment and direction of others, and to deprive the patient, in a clandeſtine and treacherous manner, of ſuch means, as, for what they know, might be the ſaving of their lives? Would not all the world agree (even thoſe nurſes themſelves againſt other nurſes) that this was the caſe in any other diſtemper? Why then not in this? Or if murder be too hard a word, (eſpecially for the firſt fact) muſt it not at leaſt be reckoned manſlaughter? There is indeed one remedy againſt this great evil, which ought always to be made uſe of in this caſe, and that is, for ſome relation or friend to ſee all the medicines, which they are to pay ſo dearly for, faithfully adminiſtered. But is it not better to have a nurſe, if ſuch can be found, who may be confided in to do it?

Some, indeed, have eſcaped, who have been thus baſely and cruelly treated. And ſo ſome who have been at ſea, without pilot, or ſails, or rudder, have, by the favour of the winds and waves, been driven ſafely on ſhoar. But if I was to go to ſea, I ſhould like to be under the care of an able commander, and good ſailors, with a good ſhip, and the tackling all in order. If I wanted advice about my eſtate, I ſhould not apply to the petty-foggers, but employ the men who I thought were beſt ſkilled in the law, and had the moſt integrity. If I or my family were to be ſick of this, or any other diſtemper, I ſhould chooſe to have the beſt advice, ſo far as I was able, and the beſt medicines I could procure. *Yours*, &c. J. J.

(Gent. Mag. SEPT. 1752.)

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IT is not without reaſon that *Homer* makes *Mars* to be the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Juno*; for war ariſes from a deſire of ſuperiority, and, as the heathens might imagine, from the contrary influences of the heavens. He was an idol uni-

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der no such temptation, to whom it is an honour to have children, be equally regardless of their lives, and obstinately persist in a method of nursing them, which, from experience, they are well assured will certainly injure their healths, and most probably soon occasion their deaths, and yet expect to be deemed more innocent? They may assure themselves that they are in the sight of God, and, in the opinions of many sensible men, not in the smallest degree less culpable. Not to use the most natural and probable means we have in our power to preserve those lives, which, by nature and duty, we are bound to preserve, is in effect the same thing as to destroy them.

In scripture God himself, to express a thing the nearest approaching to an impossibility, is represented as asking this question. 'Can a woman forget 'her sucking child, that she should not 'have compassion on the son of her 'womb?' And what a reflection, what a reproach is it to the women of this age, that, if the same question should now be asked by him, it would imply nothing improbable, nothing unusual? They can now readily forget their children; forget and neglect to afford them their natural sustenance. Nay, by a preposterous custom, they are become so cruel and hard-hearted that they can withold all '*Compassion* '*from the Sons of their wombs*;' that, unmoved to any rational purpose or endeavour of relieving them, they can hear their cries and complaint, and rather than yield or procure them that milk, which they know to be requisite to their recoveries, suffer perhaps several of them successively to expire upon their knees in exquisite torments.

I have considered this matter the more largely, because I apprehend it to be of the utmost importance. The number and the happiness of our posterity in a great measure depend upon it. This paper, in the way I have given it to the public, may perhaps fall into the hands of many reasonable women, who are already, or may hereafter become mothers: and, as it is written with the best intention, so I hope it will not fail of having a good effect. Every such woman who reads it without prejudice and prepossession, will be convinced that it is incumbent upon her to shew the first and tenderest instance of her affection towards her children, in nourishing and sustaining them with a part of her own substance, which is wisely and wonderfully provided for that purpose, since she cannot any longer be ignorant that her performance of this duty is necessary, and will contribute to her health, pleasure, and innocence. BENEVOLUS.

[*See* Tillotson's *Sermon on Education.*]

Further hints about INOCULATION.

THAT inoculation of the small pox is a discovery of great importance to mankind, as a means of preserving multitudes of lives, which would otherwise be lost by that dreadful distemper, is, I think, proved by sufficient experience beyond all controversy. And I doubt not but in time it will come to be generally practised among all ranks of people throughout the nation. But I beg leave to observe, that before it can come into general use, it must be done in a less expensive way. The charge of it, as it is now managed, must necessarily exclude a great part, nay I may say the greatest part of mankind, from the benefit of it. The poor in general are absolutely cut off from all share in it, except only those few, who can be so happy as to be admitted into that laudable foundation, the inoculating hospital, and the children of the Foundling hospital; which are the only places in the kingdom, so far as I know, where inoculation is performed upon the foot of charity. It is, indeed much to be wished there were charities for this purpose in all parts of the kingdom. This would effectually introduce the practice among the common people, and in time we should be at no loss to get servants who have had the small pox, which is now found so difficult. And not only the very poor people, but multitudes of others, many farmers and tradesmen, cannot be at the expence of so much a head for their whole family, as is at present demanded, merely for the operation of inoculating, besides the other additional charges which must necessarily accrue. Thousands of these, though they may approve of the thing must be deprived of the advantage of so useful a discovery, and run the hazard of their family having the distemper in the natural way. And others, though they can perhaps pay the charges, without hurting their affairs, yet, thinking the present demand unreasonable, are apt to neglect or defer the use of those means, which they allow to be so salutary. Whereas many of both sorts, if they could have it done for what the

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mere operation (if I may call it an operation) really deserves, would very gladly embrace so favourable an opportunity of lessening the danger almost beyond comparison, and of getting rid of the fears of that distemper. When I say what the mere operation really deserves, I mean the bare making the incision or scratch, and applying the lint or thread which has been dipt in the small pox matter. And surely this is the greatest trifle, that ever was called by the name of an operation in surgery; as it is so soon and so easily done, and is absolutely void of all danger in the performance, and hardly requires any skill at all; which every one may be sensible of, who has ever once been present at the doing of it. Indeed as to the rich, they may pay what they please, whatever their own generosity, or the custom of their station requires, as they do for bleeding, and in other instances.

But such extraordinary pay, or rather presents, should not be made a rule for people in moderate or low circumstances, in the case of inoculation, any more than it is in bleeding. It is what the thing really deserves, in proportion to the pay for other operations, that we are considering, not what has sometimes been paid for it. And where the operator is desired to attend and dress the incisions all along, such attendance is undoubtedly to be paid for, according to the custom of places and persons, agreably to the old rule, That the labourer is worthy of his hire. But then this attendance, as it is not necessary, so likewise is it not customary with the common people in other cases. How many wounds and sores, much more difficult to manage than the incisions of inoculation, do they dress themselves, or get some friend or neighbour to dress for them, either without any surgeon ever seeing them at all, or else with his seeing the case once in a while, and giving directions how they should proceed from time to time? This often is and must be the case, especially in the country, where both poverty and distance from the surgeon so frequently make it necessary. Therefore they can very well dress in this case, if the surgeon only just makes the incisions, furnishes them with dressings, and gives them directions how to manage; which, when they have been a little used to, they will find not only much easier, as I said, than many wounds and sores they undertake, but even less difficult than some issues, or the dressing of blisters, which, in the country at least, falls to the share of nurses or friends, and very rarely to the apothecary or surgeon. Or if any thing very extraordinary should occur, which will very rarely happen, the operator might be consulted. The operator then, being released from the trouble of attendance, should not be payed for that, but only for what he really does, and in proportion to his customary pay in other cases. And, as the operation is unspeakably less than bleeding, why should he demand any more for it than he would expect from the same person for bleeding, together with a proper recompence for his time and trouble in procuring the matter, and in giving directions about dressing, and for the dressings which he furnishes?

Bleeding may be sometimes a matter of nicety, and, at the best, requires much more care and skill, than making the incisions for inoculation. Bleeding is indeed an old and familiar operation, which every body is used to, and almost every body performs; whereas inoculation is still a new thing in many parts of the country. But even in such places, if a few people should attempt to make a mystery of it, in order to monopolize the practice to themselves, and demand what they please for doing it, such a scheme cannot last long. The mystery must soon be unfolded, as the secret will discover itself to all people who have common sense, and use their eyes, the very first time they see the operation performed. These people will be sensible that no peculiar art is required, but that every man can do it alike, or that at least every man, who is to be trusted to bleed, may very safely be trusted to make the incision for inoculation, if he has but once seen them done. Thus the affair must soon come into many hands, at least of every apothecary, since they all bleed in the country, as well as of every surgeon. When it becomes thus general, the pay will without doubt be lowered, as the price of man-midwifery must be, when that comes to be practised by every country surgeon and apothecary in *England*. Or, if all the surgeons and apothecaries in the nation can be supposed to demand as much for inoculation as is now paid, the practice must descend yet lower and come into the hands, not only of barbers, and every one that bleeds, but also of many who dare not think of opening a vein; of all the surgeoneses of every village and

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and country parish, of nurses, and even of every notable housewife, who has the courage to take hold of a lancet, or make a scratch with a needle, or any other way make the the smallest superficial wound in the skin. Nor will these people be in danger of doing harm, or making any material blunder in the operation itself. And the whole undertaking will be unspeakably less to nurses, than what they already freely engage in, I mean the management of the small pox in the natural way upon their own skill. And, as they will see at least ten times the success from inoculation, to what they meet with in the natural way, they will be emboldened to proceed in their new practice, and endeavour to engross it all to themselves. And, I may venture to foretell, that they will prevail with a large proportion of the common ignorant people, who are already prejudiced in their favour, in this distemper, to commit themselves to their care. But though I said, that even such practitioners as these will not run any hazard by the mere operation, yet I think it is to be apprehended, that very considerable mischief may arise from their inability to judge of the fitness of subjects for the operation; as also to discern the difference of constitutions, which will require the directions for preparation to be varied accordingly. For those rules which would be right for one age and constitution, would be wrong and hurtful for another. Thus in some persons it is highly proper to bleed before inoculation, in others it is much more proper and safe to omit it. The directions for diet also should be adapted to the constitution, as that which would be right, for one would be improper and injurious to another. In like manner should the method of purging before inoculation be regulated, since no one method will be suitable to all. Only in general it is agreed, that the purging should be moderate, and with a gentle kind of medicines. As to any other medicines, besides purging ones, by way of preparation, they are not necessary, except perhaps in some very few particular patients; and are not used in common by practitioners of the greatest note. And indeed I may observe by the way, as a great happiness belonging to inoculation, that medicines are very rarely wanted during the course of the disease, when it is procured in this way, and therefore are but seldom prescribed. Extraordinary cases must be treated accordingly. And those few, who happen to have the distemper in a bad way from inoculation, will need some of the same assistance from medicines, though commonly not near so much as those who have it in the natural way. But, in general, proper purging in the time of preparation, and at the end of the distemper, is all that is required from medicines.

As then all the skill that is necessary concerning inoculation, consists in such a knowledge, as will enable to judge rightly of the constitution, and the proper method of preparation for every particular patient; if this province is committed to the care of competent judges, it is of little importance who performs the operation.

Let every patient therefore refer this judgment to such as he has the best opinion of, and whom he would trust with the care of his health in other cases.

And if the present operators would show a proper regard to the general good, if they desire to keep a considerable share of the practice, and prevent its falling into the lowest hands, especially in the country; let them perform it out of charity to the poor, on moderate terms to others, in proportion to their circumstances, and leave it to the rich to reward them as generously as they please.

['*Tis reported that a lad at a boarding house performed the operation, in mere wantonness, on himself and fourteen of his school-fellows, and it succeeded.*]

Mr URBAN,

IN answer to all the cavils and petulant bickerings of 'squire *Landlove* of *Staffordshire*, give me leave to assure him, by your means, that I am heartily sorry that the monied men did not propose to submit to the land-tax, instead of being reduc'd from four to three *per Cent.* and I do not doubt but it would have been readily accepted at first, and during the great uncertainty whether the other would have been complied with, which would have been much better for them, to have obviated farther doubts, and they would have had this advantage over all other ranks of men whatsoever that pay taxes, that they would have paid theirs really, *bona fide*, and fully, according to the true value of their incomes; but I can assure Mr *Landlove* that the proprietors of 2,400,000 *l. per Ann.* * are not able to

* Eighty millions at 3 *per Cent.*

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contribute an equal proportion to the publick service with the proprietors of 20 millions *per Ann.* (whom in number I fancy they approach pretty near to) which sum I think he agrees may be reckoned for the neat produce, and if it be reckoned on the gross, amounts to 60 (*Q.* if not 80) millions *per Ann.* for the rents of lands and houses in *Great Britain.* He also allows that 50 millions are owing upon private securities; therefore those landed men at least are benefitted by the late reduction of interest after the rate of 5 *s.* in the pound, besides 1 *s.* already reduced since the peace, upon the land-tax, and the hopes of another in a very little time; a year or two at farthest, it may surely be expected to take place in. Moreover 250,000 *l. per Ann.* or 6 *d.* in the pound, of the present cess, is said to be repaid them for the exportation of their corn, in which no other set of men beside themselves has the least interest, nay rather, perhaps, 'tis to all others a very great disadvantage: They have also engrossed the whole power of granting money, and consequently the real power of the whole legislature, and of course almost all the emoluments of government to themselves, or to their immediate relations; which, if duly calculated, would I am persuaded amount to a prodigious sum: Add to this the bounties lately granted to set up a herring fishery, which, it is said, will take all the poor entirely off their hands, and enable them the better to pay, and even to advance their rents and consumptions of bread, beer, flesh, &c. the profit of which must finally center in them, and, as it is to be paid out of the sinking fund, seems to be taken from the monied men, from the principal security they have for the repayment of their capital, unless the landed men will consent to continue the land tax at the present rate as a fund for it; for all articles in trade are tax'd full as high as they can bear; to raise them higher would only make the income less. The great Mr *Lock* has laid it down for a maxim, that the flourishing of trade is even more to the benefit of the landed man, than of the merchant himself. The late Sir *Mathew Decker*, and since more lately Mr *Nugent*, has demonstrated, that it were better for the landlords to raise the publick supplies by a land tax than any other way; which writers, tho' they are not to be named on the same day with Mr *L.* I could have wish'd he had considered before he gave his crudities to the publick. Mr *N.* has fairly proved that when money is of no value, land will not be worth much; a due proportion is always best for both. If, in the time of the late unnatural rebellion, the monied men had not very freely assisted them, they might by this time have had no lands left them to be *lovers* of; and they would have found the *Romish* church not content with that pittance he seems so much to grudge the protestant clergy. Other *Englishmen*, tho' they have no share in the legislature, were born freemen, and have a legal, an undoubted right to their properties, of what kind soever, in the full enjoyment of which I hope all will be protected by the present government. The monied men have over and above not only a legal right, but also a solemn stipulation from all the three branches of the legislature, that such part of their fortunes as they have advanced for the use of the publick, in times of distress, shall not be liable to taxation, and indeed without that it would be impossible to settle any rate of interest with the publick at all; and I am confident that if a taxation was attempted either with, and much more if without their consent, the rate of interest would immediately rise upon all kinds of securities whatsoever prodigiously.

Upon the whole, it appears that the nation is indebted four years neat income of their estates, or somewhat more than one year's gross produce, or at 25 years purchase of 20 millions, which makes 500 millions, not one fifth part of their capital; now I protest I cannot see the truth of Mr *L.*'s observation, that money in its own nature is apt, or able to devour them, nor do I perceive the least danger of it. Other people indeed love their properties as well as Mr *L.* does his estate, and I do not believe they are so small a number compared to the land owners as Mr *L.* seems to insinuate; the younger brothers indeed who have the misfortune to have the principal part of their subsistence from the funds (of which number I acknowledge myself to be one, tho' I also am by trade a sword cutler and gunsmith) would hardly be content to live upon the alms of the parish, or as their elder brother's game keepers, with a still more scanty allowance; and I verily believe, if the thing were reduced to that dilemma, would be contented with me, to try it out upon *Salisbury* plain, and to play double or quits with them, either we would take

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